...UBBUCK'S
...HITE ZINC PAINT.
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...PARED LIQUID PAINTS.
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THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
21, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,060—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1893.

PRICE, 2 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
R.I. MIRZAPORE	3819	750	R. Hervey	20th May.
†* SIAM	3000	500	H. T. Weighell	Friday. 26th May.
R.I. SUTLEJ	4139	800	W. D.G. Worcester	2nd June.
†* ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	9th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	5045	800	S. H. Moule	16th "
†* SIAM	3000	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd "
R.I. SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewe	30th "
†† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
R.I. MASSILIA	6813	1000	C. Fraser	14th "
†* SIAM	3000	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
R.I. CARTHAGE	5813	1000	M. de Horne	28th "
†† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
R.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th "

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dock at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on ... afternoon at the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bundar at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undermentioned dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to Cro... Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

31st May. 28th June. 26th July.
14th June. 12th July.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th May, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.
AMPHITHITE	R. Vidos	3,820	600	1st July "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,360	350	9th June 1893.
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,267	200	24th July "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
VINDOBONA	P. Morsa	4,331	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 18, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
30th May, 27th June, and 25th July.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th June.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 9, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	30th May
HISPANIA	3,389	S. Abroy	6th June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

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Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, May 4, 1893.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 24th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 21st May, at 11 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the Incoming English Mail arrives, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

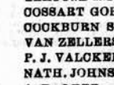
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 29th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,032 tons, on the 25th May, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th May 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avise.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
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A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
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J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "ORANGE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Boils, Blood Disease, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure discharges from the Urinary Organs, [illegible] (acquired or constitutional) Gravel [illegible] the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury, [illegible], &c. 63. each, by all Chemists and Patent Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors [illegible] LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES Dane Gate, Lincoln, England.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
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"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
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UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sirs,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done me a deal of good in curing my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany had, unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very desperate and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

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The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is undoubted. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that they immediately ameliorate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Dated [illegible] 1891, Mr. Hill again writes:—"I should be glad [illegible] for your Lozenges; they are good [illegible] for cold." I will gladly see and tell anyone [illegible] remedy they are.

Coughs, Colds, Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for [illegible] HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are [illegible] Chemists.

[illegible] SUMMARY, published [illegible] departure of English Mails. Pages of [illegible] sizes, containing all the information [illegible] carefully arranged; ARMY Orders, [illegible] Tax, Rise or Reduction [illegible] Postage, including Postage.

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GUARANTEED PURE GRAPE SPIRIT ONLY.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., of 3a, New London Street, E. C., have the pleasure of announcing that the Marques de Misa has appointed them the Sole Bottling and Shipping Export Agents for his Excellency's PURE "GRAPE" SPANISH BRANDY. Messrs. C.P. & Co. can confidently recommend this Pure Grape Spirit as being far and away superior to many of the so-called Brands of Cognac now being shipped to India and other parts of the World. The Spirit being made simply and solely from Spanish Grapes is guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and should command the attention of every consumer of Cognac, and of those who prefer a pure, wholesome, and first class Grape Spirit. The price we are authorized to quote for this superior Spirit in Bombay is

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LESS 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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SOLE EXPORT AGENTS,
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OUR NOTED FELT HATS,
LIGHT, STRONG, UNDER 4 OZS.

BROWNS, BLACK. | Rs. 7-14.

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A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

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List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

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Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

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I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
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III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

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By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.

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Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

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Latest Fashion at First Cost,
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DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres:
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

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High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

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BEAR IN MIND THAT A

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At age 20	next birthday	Rs.	7	7 0
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THESE Wines are well-known for their recuperating and sustaining qualities, and are, therefore, especially valuable to European Residents in India, particularly in the hot months.

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Chambertin	Rs. 36 4	19 4	Rs. 40 12	21 8
Pommard	" 26 4	14 4	" 29 12	16 0
Macon	" 26 4	14 4	" 29 12	16 0
Beaune	" 22 0	12 0	" 24 12	13 8
Chablis	" 22 0	12 0	" 24 12	13 8

The above are all imported direct from the Producers, and are the best value ever offered to the Indian Public.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

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HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

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TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

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LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
STRAW HATS
SUNSHADES,
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
LACES AND TRIMMINGS,
DRESS MATERIALS.
BOMBAY.

20,000 RS. REWARD!

IT is not generally known that Glycerine, Molasses and other Saccharine and Colouring Matters are largely used in TOBACCOS manufactured for importation into INDIA.

Their use altogether DESTROYS any flavour the Tobacco may possess, and most effectually hides any deficiency of a naturally poor quality; or the bad curing of the Leaf.

We guarantee that OUR TOBACCOS contain none of the above mentioned ADULTERATIONS, and we offer the above reward to any one who can prove the contrary.

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SILVER VEIL
TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES
IS
PURE AND UNRIVALLED.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

IMPORTANT
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF

WANT OF NERVE POWER,
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.
A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.
This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.
Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.
A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.
This pill produces *no irritation* of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable add to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.

To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.

Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co.; F. W. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co.; Umballa and Kussauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co.; Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

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REPEATING WATCHES.

THE following is a List of a few of the Large Stock of REPEATING WATCHES the Company have on hand. They are of Reliable Quality and Warranted to last a life-time:—

		Rs.
I.	Open-faced Lady's ¾ Repeater Gold Watch, winding with key	150
II.	Silver open-faced ¾ Repeater Watch, with visible works, plain back, large and strong	155
III.	Open-faced Gent's ¾ Repeater Gold Watch, gold dial, winding with key, plain back, suitable for a Monogram or Crest	220
IV.	Hunting ¾ Repeater Gold Watch, Lady's size, Lever movement, handsome silver Dial and Case, beautifully chased	300
V.	Open-faced Gold Quarter Repeater, striking on bell (old fashioned)	300
VI.	Hunting lever ¾ Repeater with Calendar, handsomely chased	450
VII.	Do. do. do. do.	475
VIII.	Crystal faced ¾ Repeater Keyless Lever Watch, Lady's size	480
IX.	Silver-Crystal faced Keyless Lever Minute Repeater Watch, of specially high class make	500
X.	Hunting Keyless Lever ¾ Repeater Gold Watch, with Automatic Sculpter	575
XI.	Crystal-faced Keyless Lever, half quarter, Repeater Engine, turned Gold Case, best make	750
XII.	Same Watch in heavy Hunting Case	825
XIII.	Hunter Keyless Lever Minute Repeating Gold Watch of best make	975
XIV.	Hunter Keyless Lever Quarter Repeater and Independent Seconds Gold Watch in chased massive Case	1,400
XV.	Hunting, half Chronometer and Minute Repeating Watch, by Dent, in heavy richly chased Case, handsome Silver Dial	1,500
XVI.	Hunting Keyless Lever half-quarter Repeater, set with over 250 Diamonds, in specially heavy Gold Case	1,800
XVII.	Hunting Keyless Lever quarter Repeating Gold Watch, with Chronograph and perpetual Calendar, Chased Case	2,450
XVIII.	Hunting Keyless Lever Minute Repeating Gold Watch, studded with Diamonds	5,000

N.B.—All Watches are supplied in handsome Case with Spare Glass and Mainspring, also a WRITTEN GUARANTEE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay, also at Poona.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING:—

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AMONTILLADO A. 1
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BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.
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SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
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OLD CLUB HOUSE: RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL
IS REMOVED TO ALBERT HALL,
VICTORIA ROAD,
NEAR THE NEW BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

THIS HOTEL, WHICH HAS MAINTAINED ITS STANDING IN Bombay for over a QUARTER-of a CENTURY, has now been REMOVED to more Commodious, Airy, and Suitable Quarters.

THE PREMISES, THE ALBERT HALL, near Victoria Gardens, are Upper-storied, and are fitted up and furnished tastefully.

THE PROPRIETOR recommends it to all those who require perfect rest, and Visitors will find all the advantages of a Private Residence, combined with all the comforts and conveniences of a First-class Hotel.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS are made for Families and Regular Boarders.

Stabling Carriages, Lawn Tennis, and Flower Garden.

For terms apply to the PROPRIETOR.

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WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

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TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY AND MONDAY,
For the FIRST time in Bombay,
SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S LATEST OPERA,
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Orchestra Stalls ..... Rs. 3.
Other Prices as before.

EVE'S FLORAL BOWER.
EVERY EVENING FROM 7 TILL 10.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
ADMISSION: EIGHT ANNAS.
FOR SALE.
EVE'S BOWER, complete with all Fittings, Mirrors, &c., worth the attention of Rajahs, Native Gentlemen, and others. For particulars apply to the Attendants.

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TYPEWRITER HEAD-QUARTERS:—INDIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND MADRAS.
CLASSES! CLASSES!!
BOMBAY and CALCUTTA SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING SESSIONS commence 1st July next. Separate Classes for Ladies. For particulars apply to the Typewriter Head-Quarters, 44, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta, or 13, Hornby Row, Bombay.
THE BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co.,
HEAD OFFICE.

TO BE LET.—Cool and Airy RESIDENCES in Rampart Row, Elphinstone Circle, and Hornby Row. Apply to
WILMOT & Co.,
5, Hornby Row. House Agents.

TO BE LET.—FLATS and HOUSES, at Middle Colaba, facing the Sea. Apply to
WILMOT & Co.,
5, Hornby Row. House Agents.

TO BE LET.—SEVERAL BUNGALOWS and other large and small PLACES, (furnished and unfurnished) at Malabar Hill, Grant Road, Girgaum, Byculla, Parel, and Bandora. Apply to
WILMOT & Co.,
5, Hornby Row. House Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP COPPER AND BRASS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 31st May, offers for the PURCHASE of any quantity up to 25 tons of SCRAP COPPER and BRASS, in ingots and loose, now lying in the Company's Stores, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th May, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, Tenders for the SUPPLY up to 500 Tons of best quality MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOG TIMBER, for prompt delivery.
Tenders must state the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Premises, Byculla, and state the maximum per centage of rejections allowed in the Raft.
Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th May, 1893.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 27th Day of May, 1893, for the CONSTRUCTION of a FIRE BRIGADE STATION at COLABA.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 2 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application afford further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. ONE THOUSAND to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, in public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office: Bombay, 18th May, 1893.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING, BEDDING, &c., for the Inmates of the Leper Asylum, at Matunga, will be received by the Undersigned, up to 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 31st May, 1893.
(1.) Particulars of the supplies required can be ascertained on application to the Medical Officer, Homeless Leper Asylum, at Matunga, where samples will be open to inspection. A deposit of Rs. 200 will have to be lodged with each Tender.
(2.) Forms of tender and conditions of contract can be had on payment of Re. 1 each form of Tender at the office of the Municipal Commissioner.
(4.) The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
H. A. ACWORTH,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Homeless Leper Relief Fund.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 19th May, 1893.

UNFAILING CURES FOR
COUGH, COLD, AND LUNG DISEASES.

MUNK'S PULMONICON.—Absolutely unrivalled for the relief and Cure of Cough, Cold and Pulmonary Diseases, As. 12 only.
MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM.—Go and Buy a Bottle of Munk's Asthma Balsam; it attacks the very seat of this distressing disease, and brings relief in a few minutes, Rs. 2.
COMPOUND GLYCERINE THROAT JUJUBES.—Composed chiefly of Glycerine, Tannin and Cayne, most effective in Sore Throat, Husky Voice, Hoarseness, &c., As. 12 only.
POPULAR BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGES.—For the relief and prevention of Cold, Cough, and other diseases of the Chest, As. 10 only.

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GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
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Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 22½ Lakhs.

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RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
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ALL kinds of Produce and Stores imported and exported on LOWEST POSSIBLE TERMS.
H. L. TOTTENHAM,
General Merchant,
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London, E. C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT AHMEDABAD.
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 384 of 1892.

Kikabhoy Abdulally ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Dayamboo, widow of Abdul Rahim Abdulally and Abdul Hoosein Nazmoodin ..... Defendants.

In pursuance of the order made in the above suit dated the 6th day of March, 1893, and by the direction of Mr. L. A. Wadsworth, the Receiver appointed herein, the Undersigned will at 3 P.M., on MONDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1893, sell by Public Auction at the premises the undersigned property.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, out-houses, cookroom and stable, built and standing thereon, situate at Camp Ahmedabad, registered under No. 4, in the Books of the Quarter Master General, consisting by admeasurement from north to south 67 feet, and from east to west 62 feet, and bounded on the West by the Sasoo or boundary line and beyond that by a public road, on the east by the compound fence and beyond that by the Government vacant ground, on the South by the fence and beyond that by a bungalow No. 6, belonging to Mehta Lakhmidas, and on the North by Bungalow No. 4.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tankardas Dhurumsey, and Camas, Attorneys for the plaintiff at their office in Girdar's Building, or to the undersigned Auctioneer, next door to National Bank.
BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, May 20, 1893. Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SITE No. 50 on the Map of Matheran will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Superintendent's Office, on 22nd May, at 10 A.M. The sale is subject to confirmation by the Collector of Kolaba.
J. P. BARRY, B.A., M.B.,
Superintendent of Matheran.

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALLEE MEMORIAL FUND.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of Subscribing to the above Fund are requested to send in their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Bank of Bombay or to the Honorary Treasurers, Messrs. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., and Vundravandass Purshotumdass.
JAMES DOUGLAS,
SORABJEE FRAMJEE PATELL,
HURKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS,
DHARAMSI MORARJEE GOKALDASS,
DARASHA RUTTONJEE CHICHGUR,
Honorary Secretaries.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, of Broach.

NOTICE is hereby given that all the Mill Premises, of the abovenamed Company, moveable as well as immoveable, vested in the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture, will be sold by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co., Auctioneers, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve to the highest bidder on THURSDAY, the 15th Day of June, 1893, at 1 o'clock in the Afternoon, at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Office of the undersigned. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Trustees at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.—Dated this 11th day of April, 1893.
NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-holders of The ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, of Broach.

NOTICE is hereby given that all the Mill Premises of the abovenamed Company, moveable as well as immoveable, vested in the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture will be sold by Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co., Auctioneers, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve to the highest bidder on MONDAY, the 19th day of June, 1893, at 1 o'clock in the Afternoon, at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Office of the Undersigned. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Trustees at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.—Dated this 11th day of April, 1893.
NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

ESTATE, COLONEL H. M. BULLER, DECEASED.

Pursuant to Section 42, Act XXVII of 1866,

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late HENRY MONTAGUE BULLER, formerly of Hayward Lodge, Shillingstone, in the County of Dorset, but late of Augor, India, a Colonel in Her Majesty's Bengal Indian Army, European, who died at Simla on the Third Day of October, 1892, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Messrs. PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON and HENRY BAYNES WARD, Manager and Assistant, respectively, in the Firm of Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co. of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrators will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrators whose receipt alone is valid for the same.
P. R. WILSON,
H. B. WARD,
Administrators to the Estate.
Bombay, 5th May, 1893.

MARBLE AND TILES.

THE Undersigned keep in STOCK FOR SALE and IMPORT MARBLE in Blocks and Slabs and CAMPBELL Tiles of various Patterns suitable for Floors, Walls, and Furniture.
For Prices and Designs Apply to
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SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Vernal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 3½ per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Singles, Rs. 15; Doubles, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
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AND
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FOR
1893.
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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

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Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
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REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
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HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

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Reserve Fund ..... $ 36,00,000
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Wm. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places n Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 21, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ..... Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ..... Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP £1,000,000
(With power to increase to ..... £4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.
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Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
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BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
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BY
TODAR MAL.
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NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT
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THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

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"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

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McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, gravel or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency —too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
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MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

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"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hypo-carbonaceous' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
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NOTICE.
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THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.
The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same, or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.
CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Name.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	200	all	10 per ct.	1,087½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,050
Mahabala Bank	10,000	100	all	9 pr. ct.	98½
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra & Unit'd	160,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	3½
Chartd. Bank	40,000	£50	£30	7 pr. ct.	£20
Chartd. Mer. Bk. of India, London & China	30,000	$125	all	41	£ 35
National Bank of India	60,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	20½xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

					Last Dividend.	
A'dee & Ashdown		1,000	200	200	10	270
Back Bay Mills		750	60	50	7½	190
Badham Pile		2000	60	50	12	60
Bapty Brothers		6000	100	100	10	93
Barsi Oil Mill		6,625	200	185	18	42
Bombay Fire Insurance Co., Limited		1,250	100	nil	Nil.	100 nom.
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation		800	2,000	1,000	75	1,100
Do. New Issue		1,000	2,000	1,500	270	4,325
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.		1,250	375	625	67½	1000
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.		1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Fibre Mill		400	500	400	3 pr. ct.	530
Bombay Flour Mill		1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	365xd
Bremen Lager Beer		1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	115
Bremen Paper Mills		1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills		1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	150
Garge & Co., Ld.		600	150	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.		5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	164
Jehangir Roberts & Co.		1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	121
Kamp & Co.		4,000	200	175	div 22½	315
Karachee Landing		800	500	200	30	190
Maharani Co. Manufacturing Co.		3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marden & Co. Ld.		1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co		2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	90
Nasser Foundry		1,000	100	300	—	80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance		5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	220xd
Oriental Loan		5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co.		4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
Port Canning Co.		6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fish and Flour		250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Rollit		2,500	100	100	—	10
Soundy & Co.		1,000	100	100	—	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Lodn
Do.	Pref.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.		2,000	500	all	60	905
Treacher & Co.		1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.		9,200	25	25	—	18½ Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	Rs.
Akbar	300	1,200	1,250	75	1,300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Victoria)	300	600	1,100		265
Apollo	750	600	2,300	20	300
Bellary	137	600	1,000	Nil.	330
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld.	550	250	250	—	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115
Bouli's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		120
Broach City				all	16	220
Broach Co. Ld.	600	200	all			240
Colaba	500	1,800	1,800	20		265
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd		1,350
Esplanade and Manfg.	400	250	—			130
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35		1,000
French	300	300	300	100		481
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50		475
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50		100
Khangaun	240	450	450	32½		365
Kandelwal Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	300	63		81
Kohinoor	1,200	125	125	7½ pr. ct.		123
Krusell Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40		430
Lunmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½		290
New Bharat	1,000	500	500	Rs. 55		560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1		121½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs. 35	dv.	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	200	75	20		480
Sind	500	200	500	30		500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	—	00		25 1,375 xd
Steel	400	2,000	750	35		500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35		200
Standard				75		235
Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	—		
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100		940

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Allianza	1,600	00	all	Rs. 25	510
Anglo-Indian	1,245		100	5	80
Bellary S. & W Co. Ld. (Ballarj)	371	0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay Uni'd	900	1,000	1,000	30	600xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	—	350
Bunsilal Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Central India	1,500	500	500	Rs. 30	1,050
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,905xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	640xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	415
Doral Mills Co. Ld.	5,098	100	100	50	440
David Mills	1,400	500	600	Rs. 15	405
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	915
Framjee Petit	1,280	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Hirjeegunbai Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 30	680
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	—	1,100xd
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	—	410
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,860	250	250	12	200xd
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	845x
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	730
Khatau Makanjee Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,300	100	100	15 pr. ct.	175
Lord Reay Mfg	545	1,000	1,000	35	550
Lokmanya Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	990
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	—	2,500
Mahalaxmee	60	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburgal	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	1,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,625
Maseagon	5,000	0	250	6	157½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,850
Mahalaxmi Mysore S & M	4,50	108	100	12 p.c.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	per
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	475
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,230
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R. 60	990xd
Sassoon	1,50	1,000	1,000	5	1,420
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,277
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560xd
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,262	300	300	15	320
Star of India	1,600	1,000	1,000	25	320
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	485
United Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	551
Vora Ibrahim Lukhmishee. C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	800
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670xd
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	—	700
Union Mill's, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	560

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Co. ord.	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,420
do. do.	—	£ 18	—	do.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	—				

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	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	Rs. 1 2 21-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	Rs. 1 2 19-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight	Rs. 23d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	Rs. 1 2 25-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	Rs. 24d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	Rs. 24d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	Rs. 1 3-32d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	Rs. 1 2 29-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	Rs. 1 3 1-16d.
France	4 Do. do.	1°66
Do.	6 Do. do.	1°68
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days	99½
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days	99½
China	60 days	121?

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 16'1
Carolus	227
Maximum Dollars	222-8
Five Francs Piece Gold	363
Bar Silver	186-10
Gold Leaf	25-15-9
Bar Gold Spanish	25-15
Bar Australian	25-14
Bar Bombay	25-12
Bar Pekin	26

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	104½
Four-and-a-half per cent	100 nom
Municipal 4 percent. Debenture Loans	117
New Presidency Loans 3 per cent. 1873	nom.
City of Paris Loan	nom.
Port Trust Bonds	104½
New Loans	104

RUNE'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Anjuman-e-Himi-e-Farsi Meeting, High School, Horaby Road, 5 p.m.

Lecture, Aryan Social Union, People's Free Reading Room, at 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 18th :—Nureni (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday :—Felbridge (s), from Moulmein ; Nyanza (s), Zanzibar ; Imperator (s), Trieste ; Yarrowdale (s), Cardiff ; and Netherby Hall (s), Batoum.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Madura (s), for Calcutta, &c. ; Mameluke (s), Hamburg ; and Tropea (s), Antwerp and London.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Bentala entered, and the s. s. Inablonga left the dock on Thursday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Imperator and Resolve entered, and the s. s. Mirzapore left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY CYCLING CLUB.—Members will meet at the Back Bay Swimming Baths to-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock. There will be polo practice.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Vindobana, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9-30 a.m., to-morrow, the 21st instant.

AN EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.—Messrs. Premchand Roychand and Pherozeshah Muncherjee have issued cards of invitation to meet Mr. Hajee H. Ismail, of Calcutta, this evening, at a party, to be held, at Mr. Premchand's bungalow, in Love Lane, Byculla, at 9 o'clock.

A CORRECTION.—With reference to the report of the case Ramchandra Krishna vs. Kanji Shivji, in yesterday's issue, we are asked to state that the accused was represented by Mr. Jamietram Jeevanram, of the firm of Matubhai and Jamietram, and not by Mr. Himatram Jeevanram, as stated.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Mahadeo Rambhow, a girl of about seven years of age, residing with her parents, at DeLisle Road, while looking out of a window on the first floor of the house, accidentally fell from a height of about ten feet, and sustained serious injuries to her head and body. She was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she is now lying in a precarious state.

ATTEMPTING TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A woman, named Chandbee, was, yesterday, placed before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, on a charge of attempting to commit suicide by swallowing opium. The accused said that she was occasionally beaten by her husband, and in order to relieve herself from his ill-treatment she had adopted this last course. The accused was fined Rs. 5.

RUN OVER BY A RAILWAY ENGINE.—J. Do Cruz, a guard on the G. I. P. Railway, aged about fifty-two years, residing at Osmecoarry, was, yesterday evening, at about 9 o'clock, knocked down and thrown between the rails by the cow-catcher of an engine of a goods-train coming from an opposite direction, while he was stepping out of the brake-van of his train at Wari Bunder, and sustained severe injuries to his left ribs and collar bone. He was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she is now lying in a very precarious state.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Mahomed Ebram, a merchant, who arrived in Bombay, on the 16th inst., with his brother and two other friends from Teheran, by the s. s. King Arthur, took up his residence with his brother in a room on the ground floor of a house, in Imambara, and slept for the night in the court-yard. The next morning shortly after getting up and going in his room the complainant found the door open, and a bundle consisting of an overcoat and two shawls, in which he had secreted the sum of Rs. 1,700, in currency notes, missing from the room.

NAVAL SHOOTING MATCH.—A shooting match took place, on Thursday afternoon, between teams of ten, comprising of chief and first-class petty officers of the Indian Defence Squadron, and the sergeants of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire, at Colaba range, distances two, five, and six hundred yards. The match proved very interesting throughout, the Navy leading at 200 yards by one point. The Army by 8 points at 500 yards, and after great excitement victory was declared in favour of the Royal Navy by 2 points at 600 yards. After this the teams retired to the Sergeants' Mess, where a very enjoyable evening was spent.

FOUND IN HIS POSSESSION.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Ramji Sevji was charged with having in his possession a pistol reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The accused was arrested on suspicion by Superintendent Macdermond on the morning of the 11th instant, at Candawady, and his house being searched a pistol was found. On making further inquiries it was ascertained that the accused belongs to a notorious gang of dacoits, and was eight years ago sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the above charge, and fined him Rs. 10.

GAMBLING WITH CARDS AND MONEY.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Butfoy placed Ramjan Karim and five others on a charge of gambling with cards and money. On Thursday last, at about 11-30 p.m., Inspector Butfoy, in consequence of previous information received by him, went to a house in the Sang Camasteepoora and arrested the accused, while they were playing with cards and money. Rs. 1-1 were found on the ground. The Magistrate convicted all the accused, and fined No. 1, who was a notorious gambler, Rs.15, No 2 and 3 Rs. 5 each, and the rest Rs. 3 each.

CAPTURE OF HOUSE-BREAKERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sirdar Mir Abdool Ali, of the Detective Police, and Superintendent Brewin charged Abdool Ali Keekabhoy, a Borah, and Ali Jan Ghulam Ali, an Arab, with having been found within the jurisdiction of the Presidency Magistrate, being habitual house-breakers, contrary to Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The information of Munwarali Bakerali, first-class havaldar, amongst other things stated that on the night of the 17th instant he was going from the common jail to Bengalpora with Booranalli Sumsoodin, a policeman, when he saw the accused going in a victoria. The accused, on seeing them, tried to hide themselves, but the complainant's suspicions were aroused by the movements of the accused, and the driver was ordered to stop the victoria at once. The accused hearing this order tried to run away, but they were immediately captured, and on their being searched, a crowbar was found on the person of one of the accused and Rs. 77 on that of the other. The victoria-driver stated that he heard one of the accused telling the other "when I go into the house you must be on the alert outside." The information further stated that several burglaries have been committed in the locality and the accused are believed to have been concerned in them. On the application of the police the case was remanded till the 26th instant.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Khan Bahadur Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hack, of the Mandvie Section, charged Govind Bhagooji and Devji Kanji, both old offenders, and Saddoo Bapoo with criminal breach of trust as carriers and aiding and abetting one another in the commission of the offence in respect to twenty bags of sugar, valued at Rs. 500, belonging to Gunputram Motiram and Megji Tricumji. The accused were also charged with stealing a labour lin plate No. 3,320. It appears from the evidence adduced before the Court, that the three accused were entrusted with the above bags of sugar to carry them to a godown, at Wari Bunder, but instead of doing so they sent them to Nassick. On the loss of the sugar bags being reported to the police, Inspector Hack arrested the three accused on suspicion, and after making further inquiries from them, sent a telegraphic message to the railway authorities at Nassick, asking them to stop the delivery of the stolen property, that had been forwarded by the accused to that place. Afterwards a policeman was sent to Nassick with a search-warrant to take charge of the property, and out of the twenty bags fifteen were recovered, and sent to Bombay where they were identified by the complainants. The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, remarked that they had been proved guilty of an offence of a very serious nature. The accused Nos. 1 and 2 against whom stood three and two previous convictions, respectively, were each of them sentenced to undergo four years' rigorous imprisonment, while accused No. 3 was sentenced to one year's hard labour.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

A MATCH will be played on the Cooperage ground this evening between the Rovers' team and a team from the Bands and Drums of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. The following team will represent the Rovers :—Goal, Sharp ; backs—H. Watson and G. Walton ; half-backs—L. McFarlane, G. W. Claridge, and J. W. Botford ; forwards—F. Hogan, P. W. Wynn, C. W. Lauder, J. Allan, and A. Brown.

MILITARY NEWS.

SIXTY days' privilege leave of absence from the 19th May is granted to Surgeon-Captain C. N. C. Wimberley, I. M. S., 5th B. L. I.

During the past trooping season 15,894 European troops, 340 women and 602 children arrived in India ; and 13,350 troops, 505 women, and 1,072 children left the country.

MAXIMUS, a French lion-tamer, who recently left the Paris Winter Circus for Lisbon, taking with him five of his animals, has been mortally injured by one of the wild beasts. The sad story is thus told by the Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph* :—Maximin had been giving a performance in the lions' cage in the Lisbon Circus, when, as he was preparing to step out, Mistress, called Nelly, flew at him and nearly tore him to pieces. Maximin struggled for nearly ten minutes with the brute, twice seizing its tongue, but he became faint through loss of blood. The lioness, after dragging through the heart by one of the keepers, left Maximin, fearfully mangled and lacerated, in a dying state, to the hospital. The wounds are serious, and the programme of the circus is prematurely concluded.

HAIR DYE.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Dye is the quickest, best, safest ; cost less than any other. The colour produced by Lockyer's Sulphur is the natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only restorer universally sold.

THE BURNING OF THE KHIVA.

MARINE COURT-OF-INQUIRY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, a marine court-of-inquiry was held to inquire into the circumstances, under which the s. s. Khiva stranded, and was abondoned, on the 18th ultimo, near Ras Merbat, on the Arabian Coast. The Court consisted of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate ; Captain F. H. Seymour, Master of the P. and O. s. s. Malwa ; and Captain K. Macaulay, Marine Surveyor.

Mr. Nicholson, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the Crown, in the absence of the Public Prosecutor, whilst Mr. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for Hajee Cassum, owner, and Captain Schumaker, Master of the s. s. Khiva.

EVIDENCE OF CAPTAIN SCHUMAKER.

Captain Schumaker, called and examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he was the commander of s. s. Khiva. The register tonnage of the Khiva was 1,452 ; the register was lost during the last voyage. She was built in 1873, of 450 horse-power, and two-masted schooner. He held a certificate from the board of trade, as a master. The Khiva left Bombay on the 12th April last. Twelve months before that, she was surveyed in Bombay. She was surveyed on 3rd May, 1892. The certificate remained in force until 26th April, 1893. She was built of iron. She was bound for Jeddah, via Aden. She carried general cargo, and nine hundred and seventy-nine pilgrims for Jeddah. There were three officers and four engineers, and crew altogether making seventy-nine. With the exception of the officers and engineers all the crew were native. He had obtained certificates under the Native Passengers Act, before leaving Bombay. Amongst the passengers there were seven hundred and sixty men, one hundred and sixty-nine women, twenty-two boys, twenty girls, and eight infants on board the Khiva. There were six boats, out of which two were cutters, two life-boats, two jolly boats, and a gig. Their aggregate capacity was 2,639 cubic feet. Witness produced a copy of the manifest of the cargo, which the Khiva carried on her last voyage. The cargo weighed about 750 tons. Witness did not superintend the storage of the cargo. They left Bombay at 5 p. m., on the 12th April last. All went well until the 17th of April at 5 p. m. At that time the steamer was one hundred and forty miles from Ras Merbat. The Chief Engineer reported to him smoke in the fore cross bunker. Witness called the Chief Officer and told him to go down in the bunker with the Chief Engineer and the Chief Officer made a report to him. Witness went into the bunker through the stoke-room and found smoke there. The Chief Engineer said there was smoke in the No. 2 hold. Witness ordered the hatches to be raised. He also ordered the fire hose to be kept ready. Observing smoke in the hold witness ordered the other hatches to be raised. After the hatches were taken off, a little smoke came from the fore part of the hold. They took about fifteen packages out, and then a volume of smoke came out from the fore part of the hold. He got the hose along the upper deck and put it down 'tween decks and played water upon the cargo in the fore part of the main hold. He noticed very little smoke coming out from a small hole in the foremast aavid 'tween deck. The cargo was taken from the orlop deck. The cargo was placed on the 'tween decks. Cargo was not affected by the fire. Steam-pumps were used. At about 6 o'clock suffocating smoke came up. Witness then had a consultation on the bridge with the Chief and the Second Officers. Smoke was coming out in a great mass. The passengers were panic-stricken at the time. He came to the decision to put the steamer in for land. He considered the ship was in a dangerous state, and he was anxious to save the lives of those on board. Witness asked the Chief Officer what distance they had run. He was informed one hundred and sixty miles since noon. The course was changed. No flames were seen but plenty of smoke was coming out. Flames were first seen at 10 o'clock in the night on the fore end of the lower hold, and he could not say what was burning. Witness could see, looking along the orlop deck, flames at the end of the cargo as far as he could see. The smoke and heat were terrible. One could not stand longer than a quarter of an hour there. He did not think water from the hoses could go as far as the flames. The fire seemed to spread all the time. They were pumping and throwing water on the flames and trying to put out the fire in the best way they could. At midnight the fire had spread on the orlop deck and about 2 o'clock the cargo on the orlop deck caught fire. At four o'clock the fire came up to the deck. At six o'clock next morning land was sighted ; it was about fifteen or twenty miles distant. At 8 o'clock witness ordered the boats to be swung out to have them in readiness. The Chief Officer carried out the instructions and superintended the work. After they swung out one of the boats—the port cutter—witness believed a number of pilgrims got into it, and the thumb of the patent block straightened out and some of the pilgrims in the boat fell in the sea. Witness stopped the ship, and ran off the bridge. The vessel was then a mass of flames. Witness looked through a binocular but could see nobody in the water. There was no boat lowered.

Mr. Cooper : Did the doctor lower a boat ?

Captain Schumaker : I ordered no boat to be lowered. There was no man to be seen on the surface of the water, nor could I see trace of any body.

Mr. Cooper : I have read all the papers regarding the case, and have read somewhere that the doctor lowered a boat.

Captain Schumaker : That must be some other time. He and other officers went below but could see nobody in the water. The ship was blazing and witness was obliged to harry forward. The Second Officer went down and hooked the boat, which was pulled up. At 8 o'clock in the morning the Chief Engineer reported to the witness, that the stokers refused to work. Witness asked him who were down below ; he replied the two engineers, a serang, and two others. Witness told the Chief Engineer they must fire up. They had not far to go.

Witness, continuing, said that shortly after the ship was beached witness was taken to the shore by some armed people, as they said he was wanted by the head of the town. When he reached the town he saw two dirty houses, but no man. He then returned to the ship, which was left in charge of the Chief Officer. They continued pumping and throwing water on the fire till 3-30 p.m., but when it was found the fire could not be got under control it was given up. Pilgrims were carrying their things to the shore till 6 p. m. Witness and the Chief Officer left the steamer at 7 o'clock. At ten o'clock the ship was a mass of flames fore and aft. They slept on the sands. During the night about fifty or hundred Bedouins appeared to be moving about the camp. Witness and others were ready with their guns and the Bedouins left. Thinking they would do no harm, witness and others went to sleep. In the morning a large number of the Bedouins were seen collecting together near the hills. The Captain was invited by the towns-people to go and encamp in the town otherwise they would be attacked by the Bedouins. Witness was repeatedly asked if he was an Englishman before he was given refuge. When they were assured that the Captain and his companions were not murderers the people in Merbat gave them houses to live in. A small open *buggalow*, just enough to carry five or six hundred bags of rice, arrived in the harbour, and witness managed to engage it to take him and his crew to Muscat. They were not allowed to go on board the *buggalow* until the *vally* came. The *vally* arrived and allowed them to go to Muscat in the *buggalow* with one stipulation, that the Captain should give a certificate that the Englishmen were well treated in Ras Merbat. The Captain gave a certificate to the effect that they were not molested at Ras Merbat. The Captain and crew and doctor then left for Muscat. They had little to eat, and passed ten days in the *buggalow* in a deal of inconvenience. Witness before leaving told the hajees that he would come back in a steamer or send a steamer to take them to Karachi. To sail in the *buggalow* was a very trying job. After going to Muscat witness went to the Consul, who got a steamer for him. The Consul said the Sultan would give them his steamer Avoca. Taking the doctor with him, the Captain returned to Ras Merbat, where several hajees were waiting. He was informed that hundred and sixty miles since noon. The course was changed. No flames were seen but plenty of smoke was coming out. Flames were first seen at 10 o'clock in the night on the fore end of the lower hold, and he could not say what was burning. Witness could see, looking along the orlop deck, flames at the end of the cargo as far as he could see. The smoke and heat were terrible. One could not stand longer than a quarter of an hour there. He did not think water from the hoses could go as far as the flames. The fire seemed to spread all the time. They were pumping and throwing water on the flames and trying to put out the fire in the best way they could. At midnight the fire had spread on the orlop deck and about 2 o'clock the cargo on the orlop deck caught fire. At four o'clock the fire came up to the deck. At six o'clock next morning land was sighted ; it was about fifteen or twenty miles distant. At 8 o'clock witness ordered the boats to be swung out to have them in readiness. The Chief Officer carried out the instructions and superintended the work. After they swung out one of the boats—the port cutter—witness believed a number of pilgrims got into it, and the thumb of the patent block straightened out and some of the pilgrims in the boat fell in the sea. Witness stopped the ship, and ran off the bridge. The vessel was then a mass of flames. Witness looked through a binocular but could see nobody in the water. There was no boat lowered.

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Mr. Cooper : How far were you from land when you saw some of your firemen in a boat ?—About six or seven miles. They followed us a while afterwards.

Mr. Nicholson : Can you say how many men were there in the boat ?—I cannot tell you that.

Captain Seymour : Were there any pilgrims in the boat or were they all firemen ?—I cannot say that.

Did you see any of your officers in the boat ?—I saw no officers in the boat.

Mr. Cooper : What is your opinion about the work of your officers ?—They worked very well.

And your engineers ?—They also worked very well.

Mr. Nicholson : With the exception of the firemen, who left in the boat, did the rest of the crew work well ?—Yes ; the rest of the crew behaved pretty well.

Mr. Cooper : When did the firemen leave the ship ?—They did not leave it until the fore mast came down. Any body in their position would do so if he wished to save his own life.

Witness, continuing, said that he did not think anything could have been done to save the ship. It was, he thought, by a miracle that they could come out of her. Had they been twenty-four hours too late not one of them would have come back to tell the account. There was no other course left but to run the ship ashore. He tried to put her into Ras Merbat but he found it impossible, and therefore he looked for a sandy place and ran ashore. He could not in any way account for the origin of the fire. He could not say how long it had been burning when it was first

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tne Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Nos," Ithar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 40 and 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

KHANDALLA, WANTED, from May 23rd to June 6th, small furnished BUNGALOW.—Address, stating terms, "C," care of this Office.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from WAITHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

TO BE LET.—Newly Repaired and Painted SECOND FLOOR, in Church Gate Street, suitable for Office or Residence. Apply at MORTON, MAJU'S TEA EMPORIUM.

TO BE LET.—SEA GALE, Cumballa Hill, Apply to NANABHOY D. BANAJEE, Esq., Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo, Bombay.

RUBBER SEA BOOTS for the Monsoon, Rs. 2-8-0.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SPRATT'S DOG BISCUITS.—Just unpacked in 7lbs. tin, each Rs 1-6. Pearce's Dog Biscuits, 7lbs. tin, Rs. 1-8; 28lbs. tin Rs. 4.—JAMES PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

POLITICAL AGENT'S UNIFORM, nearly new, made for Officer, 5 feet 10 in., FOR SALE. Address, "P. O. U.," Post Office, Poona.

WANTED, a SITUATION as MANAGER or GARD and SPINNING MASTER, by a Practical man. Address No. "444," care of this Office.

NATIVE ART POTTERY, WONDERLAND, ESPLANADE.—Suited for Presents to Friends at Home. Modern Agenta Vases, Christna Plaques, &c., &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE of COLONEL EMPSON'S Very Valuable Household Furniture, etc, at No. 40, Marine Lines, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

THE only Firm in India which Repairs and Replaces new Springs to Air Guns with 3 months guarantee; in case of breakage a new one is replaced free. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BEACONSFIELD CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, at Rs. 3, 3-14, 5-12 and 8-10 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are manufactured from selected and thoroughly Matured Sumatra and Dindigul Tobaccos. They are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent for Tricshinopoly, and we are confident that they will meet with the entire approval of all the lovers of Sumatra Cigars.—N. B. DANTRA & Co, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 3 with postage ids. 3-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for five days, and during that time I have received every attention to myself, wife, and three children. The food was of excellent quality and plenty of it, and the charges are very moderate. I can highly recommend the Hotel to any one requiring a comfortable place with good food and attendance at moderate rates.—WILLIAM LEYS, S.M., Calcutta N. Volunteers.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 19.

THE little spurt in Exports which we noticed in our last report has meantime subsided, and business in Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds has become quiet, though, latterly, there has been rather more doing again in the first-named staple, both by shippers and local consumers. Exchange has been unsteady, and rates, after receding 1-16d. to 3-32d. from last Friday evening's level, close at rather less than that reduction.

Government Paper has been weak and declining on most days; but has rallied from the lowest point touched, and is now ¼ per cent. lower than it ruled a week ago. Freights are somewhat weaker than they have been for prompt shipment, but firm for forward loading; rates, however, closing 6d. to 1s. per ton higher than last week's quotations. Business in Imports has been upon a limited scale, and prices, though not generally any lower, still tend in buyers' favour.

MONEY.—The absence of any further action on the part of the directors of the Presidency Bank at their Board meeting last Thursday indicated a continuance of the easier position which had been disclosed by the previous Return; and the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday, though less favourable than its predecessor as showing a diminution in the Cash Balance of 4½ lakhs, compared with an addition of 24½ lakhs in the week preceding, disclosed but comparatively little movement in the items, which go to indicate the state of the trade demand for Money. Withdrawals from Private Deposits had taken place to the extent of 18½ lakhs, while in Loans there had been a small increase, as against the material addition of 9½ lakhs the week before; but, on the other hand, there had been a considerable falling off in Bills Discounted—to about the same amount as in the previous week—making the net increase in trade requirements stand at some 9 lakhs. The other noticeable features in the Return are Government withdrawals of nearly 6 lakhs from the Bank's head office; and the realisation of Government Securities to the amount of 3½ lakhs. No further change in rates was made by the Bank of Bombay yesterday, and 8 per cent. remains the minimum.

EXCHANGE was firm last Saturday at the previous evening's drawing rates, and 1-32d. higher for Merchants' Bills, the rate for the latter at three months' sight for the mail having been 1s. 2 21-32d., the rest of May 1s. 2 15-16d., and for June 1s. 2 29-32d.; but there was very little business passing either way. On Monday the market opened with an easy feeling at 1s. 2 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 23-32d. for Demand, a fair amount having been taken at the former rate, a little for July, at 1s. 2½d., and later, 1s. 2 19-32d.; but these rates were not obtainable later on in the day. For three months' sight Credits, rates were 1s. 2 15-16d. for May; 1s. 2 29-32d. for June; and 1s. 2½d. for July; but in Bills coming out these rates were lowered 1-32d. with a like result, and the market closed weak. Next morning it opened in the same state at 1s. 2½d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand, and remained thereat for some time without any inquiry from remitters; but towards the afternoon rates hardened a little, and 1-32d. higher was obtainable, all round. For three months' sight Credits the rate was 1s. 2½d. for May, 1s. 2 27-32d. for June delivery, and 1s. 2 13-16d. later, but only a very limited amount of Bills were offered. An unsettled feeling prevailed at opening on Wednesday at 1s. 2 19-32d. for both Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which there was a slight demand for the former, and later on in the day 1s. 2⅝d. was obtainable for the latter without attracting buyers for three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2 13-16d. was named, but could not be repeated, and 1s. 2 27-32d. became the rate. Yesterday the market opened quiet at 1s. 2 19-32d. and 1s. 2⅝d., for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, at which there was no enquiry; but a little was taken later, at 1s. 2⅝d., and 1s. 2 21-32d., for three months' sight Credits, the ruling rate was 1s. 2⅝d., at which not many Bills were placed; but for June delivery, business was done at 1s. 2 13-16d. from the 9th; and Telegraphic was offered for early June transfer, at 1s. 2 9-16d. To-day the market opened steady, at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Telegraphic and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Bank remittance, at which we have heard of only a very limited enquiry; and for forward, a little was done at 1s. 2½d. for Telegraphic, and more was wanted, but was not procurable. For three months' sight Credits, the rate has been 1s. 2½d. for May, 1s. 2 27-32d. all June, and 1s. 2 13-16 from 17th June and July, and for ready and near delivery a fair amount of Bills has been placed, the market closing quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 2 21-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 2 19-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 2 3-4d.
Do.	4 do.	do.	1s. 2 25-32d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	1s. 2 7-8d.
Credits	3 do.	do.	1s. 2 7-8d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	1s. 3 1-32d.
Documents	3 do.	do.	1s. 2 29-32d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	1s. 3 1-16d.
Francs	3 do.	do.	1-56¾
Do.	6 do.	do.	1-58 3-8

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened on last Mail day at 104 7-16 for Fours, both for Money and Account; but the feeling was weak, and rates receded to 104 5-16 for cash, and 104⅜ for the next settlement, at which they closed; with 4½ per Cents quoted nominally at par. On Monday the market improved somewhat, and though a decline of 1-16 per cent. took place from the enhanced price of 104 9-16 for Fours for Money and Account, with which the market opened, the feeling remained steady, and by the close, the morning's rates were again quoted. On Tuesday morning the same rates were quoted at opening, but thereafter they lost 1-16 per cent., closing steady, however at 104⅛, both for Money and Account. On the following day the Market was weak and declining, and a drop of 5-16 to 3-8 per cent. took place from Tuesday evening's final rates for Fours, at 104⅛ for Money and 104 3-16 for Account; eventually, however, a rally to the extent of 1-8 per cent. took place, and the market left off at 104⅛ for cash and 104 5-16 for the settlement. During the greater part of yesterday the market was quiet at Wednesday evening's final rates for Fours, with sellers however, for the settlement at 104 5-16; but before the close, a decline of ¼ per cent. took place, and rates left off at 104⅛ for Money, and 104 3-16 for Account. 4½ per Cents were still nominally quoted at par. To-day the feeling has been firm, and rates for Fours have recovered to 104⅜ for Money, and 104 7-16 for Account, which are the closing quotations; with 100½, nominal, quoted for 4½ per Cents.

Municipal five per cent. Loan is unchanged at 117, Port Trust Bonds are also unaltered at 104.

SHARES have been quiet in tone, with not much business passing on most days during the past week; but there has been a good deal of movement on the whole in Cotton Mill Scrip, and on most cases in seller's favour, though in several instances there has, on the other hand, been a considerable decline in prices. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening, we note an advance of Rs. 22½ in Manockji Petit Mill Shares; of Rs. 20 each in Alliance, Khandish, and Hyderabad; of Rs. 15 each in Swadeshi and Luckmidas; of Rs. 10 each in Coorla, and Indian Manufacturing; and of Rs. 5 each in Southern Mahratta, New Great Eastern, Morarji Gokuldas, and David. Ripon have declined Rs. 40; Southern Indian, Rs. 30; Mahalukshmi, Rs. 25; Howard and Bullough, and City of Bombay, Rs. 20 each; and Lord Reay, Jevraz Balloo, Rs. 5 each. In Press shares, Volkarts have advanced Rs. 20; Mercantile, Rs. 10; and Mofussil, Rs. 5. In Miscellaneous shares the only change is in Bombay Flour Mill, which have advanced Rs. 25, business having been done at Rs. 865, *ex-div.*

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The up-country demand for staple *Grey Goods* has continued to be a very poor one, buyers only purchasing to satisfy their urgent wants, which are much smaller than the average at this time of the year. Dealers here are willing sellers, and, in some cases, make no objection to grant a small concession in prices. Only a small business has been done in *Bleached Goods*, and on the basis of previous rates. Stocks are as before. Very little has been done in *Turkey Red*, *Dyed*, and *Printed Goods*, prices of which are unchanged; and the same may be said of *Locally made Goods*. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the past week are estimated at 3,200 packages and of *Local Goods* at some 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—A small business has been done in *Imported Twist* during the past week in a quiet market, prices being quite unchanged. Sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the week ending last Monday were 6,000 bales, with rates moving downward, and stocks increasing. This state of things has thoroughly demoralised our market here; and some spinners have sold 10s and 16s at rates showing a decline of ½ to ¾ anna per lb. from the highest point touched a few months ago. The week's sales are estimated at 2,000 bales; and the market closed quiet at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	... No. 6s Mule,	As.	4½ to 4¾	per lb.
"	... ... 8s "	"	4 5/8 " 4¾	"
"	... ... 10s "	"	5 1/8 " 5 3/8	"
"	... ... 12s "	"	5 1/8 " 5½	"
"	... ... 16s "	"	5¾ " 6¼	"
"	... ... 20s "	"	6 " 6½	"
"	... ... 24s "	"	6¼ " 7	"
"	... ... 30s "	"	7 " 7¼	"
"	... ... 40s "	"	8¼ " 8½	"

METALS.—An advance of 6 annas per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Copper* during the past week, but only a moderate business has been done. *Yellow Metal* has been quiet at a decline of 4 annas per cwt., transactions having been upon a small scale. *Iron* has declined in value 4 to 12 annas per cwt., little having been done during the week, and the market closing quiet.

COAL.—The feeling for this mineral during the past week has been steadier, and although sales of Nixon's Navigation in harbour have been made as low as Rs. 14-8 per ton, ready Powell's Duffryn has been in enquiry at Rs. 15 per ton, owing to this description being largely operated in for purposes of speculation. Small lots of Davison's West Hartley afloat have realised Rs. 16-8 per ton; but forward business in this description is practicable at Rs.15 per ton. Some 1,000 tons of Dalton's Welsh Hartley was placed at Rs. 14 per ton, for May shipment. The market closed steady, the following being our quotations alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 14 per ton.
West do.	" 16 "
Australian	" 13 "
Cardiff	" 14½ "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Exporters retired altogether from this market at the close of last week, and the demand from local spinners became very limited; but prices were generally maintained, though Dholleras was Re. 1 per candy cheaper. On the market reopening on Monday, and on the following day, business in both directions was upon a small scale, and prices receded Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy; and though, meantime, there has been a better enquiry, only moderate quantities of the staple have been taken by each class of buyers, and the feeling has remained quiet, generally at previous quotations. The purchases for export during the week under notice sum up about 4,500 bales, consisting mainly of Mowa and Bhownuggur; Broach, Dharwar, and Compta; while the Mills have taken rather more of the same growths, and some Oomra descriptions. The market closed this evening quiet, with prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 76,000 bales, compared with 86,000 bales to hand last week, and 91,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the total excess in this season's arrivals of new Cotton compared with last year's now stands at 18,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

Cotton—	C. & F. Per candy.—Per lb.
Broach Fine	Rs. 215—1 1-16d.
Good	" 205—31d.
Bengal Fine	" 198—31d.
Do. Fully Good	" 187—3 17-32d.
Do. Good	" 178—3 13-32d.
Dholleras Fine	" 204—3 15-16d.
Do. Fully Good	" 198—3 23-32d.
Do. Good	" 192—3 21-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	" 187—3 17-32d.
Oomra "	" 200—3 25-32d.
Bolatee, Fine	" 192—3 23-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 187—3 17-32d.
S G Dharwar Good	" 202—3 27-32d.
Westerns "	" 192—3 21-32d.

The arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.	Season 1891-92. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	219,500	288,000
Berar	214,500	296,500
Barsi and Nugger	99,000	98,000
Bengals	186,500	112,000
Hinguughat	7,500	2,000
Persian and Sind	35,000	20,500
Dholleras	289,000	198,000
Broach	170,000	194,000
Compta and Dharwar	50,000	15,500
Westerns and Madras	2,500	1,500
	1,244,000	1,226,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the week	75,705	89,965	69,473
From 1st Jan. to 18th May	1,103,742	1,138,402	1,412,582
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	63,463	98,428	41,023
From 1st Jan. to 18th May	519,136	591,053	731,048
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	2,722	1,901	983
From 1st Jan. to 18th May	76,212	97,196	62,561

WHEAT has become neglected again to a great extent by exporters, only a small business having been done, on the whole, during the past week in a quiet market; but prices have not moved, with the exception of those for *Pessy*, which declined slightly in the earlier part of the present week.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export, and on two days the price of Linseed advanced one anna per cwt. in a steady or firm market; but latterly the feeling has become quiet, and other descriptions are unchanged in value. We quote this evening:

Linseed	Rs. 7-7-6 to Rs. 7-10-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gazerat	" 7-5-0 " "
" Cawnpore	" 6-13-0 " " 7-0-0 "
" Red "	" 6-5-0 " " 6-6-6 "
Gingelly, White	" 45-0-0 " " 45-8-0 "
" Mixed	" 41-0-0 " " 42-0-0 "

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	464,089	606,205	751,423
do. from 1st Jan. to 18th May	3,448,548	5,235,870	5,977,930
Linseed for the week	185,918	151,620	204,512
do. from 1st Jan. to 18th May	2,845,664	2,709,799	3,234,537
Rapeseed for the week	323,098	74,820	70,630
do. from 1st Jan. to 18th May	2,852,036	779,085	922,723
Gingellyseed for the week	6,183	4,314	10,503
do. from 1st Jan. to 18th May	923,601	816,694	933,187

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	196,932	375,204	509,125
do. from 1st Jan. to 18th May	2,167,074	4,458,821	3,694,348
Linseed for the Week	218,741	187,886	213,778
do. from 1st Jan. to 18th May	2,212,832	2,279,471	2,251,988
Rapeseed for the Week	193,927	131,936	71,361
do. from 1st Jan. to 18th May	1,785,651	552,746	612,873
Gingellyseed for the Week	29,875	8,703	26,012
do. from 1st Jan. to 18th May	1,035,690	848,727	825,49

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sarats quiet.

Good Dholleras	3 11-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cents. Rentes	97½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	62 9-16
Bar Silver	37 7-8

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £23,500,000, decrease £500,000; public deposits, £6,800,000, increase £900,000; other deposits, £29,900,000, decrease £200,000; other securities, £30,100,000, increase £900,000; notes and gold, £13,300,000, decrease £900,000. The Bank's reserve is 36 per cent. of the liabilities.

Specie shipments—Silver to Bombay £100.000.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 18.

The Anchor Line steamer Australia left here for Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 18.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MAY 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malacca left here to-day for Bombay.

CALENDAR—MAY 1893.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter ..... May 2nd, 7h. 43'm. p.m.
Full Moon ..... " 30th,

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE AUSTRALIAN CRISIS.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The Stock Exchange is better all round and the newspapers are hopeful that the worst of the Australian crisis is over. Large purchases of Australian Stock by Insurance Companies and investors has had an excellent effect.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR ON THE ARMY BILL.

BERLIN, MAY 18.

In a speech made by the Emperor William to-day, on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of his grandfather at Goerlitz, his Majesty said that the very existence of the Fatherland depended on an increase in the Army, and he, therefore, exhorted the nation to support the Crown, and safeguard the Empire.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.
THE SOCIALISTS TO THE FORE.

Two hundred and eighty Socialist candidates will stand at the coming elections.

PAY OF QUARTER-MASTER SERGEANTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

The Government of India have decided that Quarter-MasterSergeants employed in Station Veterinary Hospitals, shall receive the rate of pay authorised for Farrier Quarter-Master of Cavalry, irrespective of the arm of the service from which they may have been transferred.

THE INDIAN NURSING SERVICE.

It has been decided to extend the sphere of employment of the Indian Nursing Service to the supervision of the nursing arrangements of Station Hospitals for British soldiers' wives and children.

THE 6TH BOMBAY CAVALRY.

Many of the 6th Bombay Cavalry have been sent from Quetta and Peshin to Sheba Rukh for the summer in view to their horses grazing on grassland.

MEN DISCHARGED ON ACCOUNT OF LEPROSY.

It has been decided that rules in Art. 25 regarding men discharged on account of leprosy shall in future apply to cases of the short service men, who have not completed the minimum period of service.

GRANTS FOR CAMPS-OF-EXERCISE AND FIELD-DAYS.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has distributed grants for Volunteer camps and field-days as under:—Bengal Presidency—Camp-of-Exercise Grant, Rs. 30,000; Field-days Grant, Rs. 10,000; Bombay—Camp-of-Exercise Grant, Rs. 12,000; Field-days, Rs. 4,000; and Madras Presidency—Camp-of-Exercise Grant, Rs. 18,000, and Field-days Grant, Rs. 6,000.

THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICAN COMMISSION.

A telegram has been received from Mr. Commissioner Johnson, announcing the safe arrival of Lieutenant E. Edwardes and his one hunderd Sikhs for the British Central African Commission. The men were in good condition, although they have experienced many severe trials. Lieutenant Edwardes still apprehends some severe fighting.

THE KHAGAN ROAD.

The second section of the 23rd Pioneers, employed on the Khagan Road, have arrived at Bolakot. The [illegible] is fairly good, but stony. The mules got over [illegible] much difficulty, and after the road had been partially repaired the camels crossed safely. The other sections are still making excellent progress, though the ground is exceedingly hard.

THE IMPERIAL BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Sir Edward Buck accompanies the committee which goes to Kotigarh to examine the proposed site for the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory.

THE AMIR'S AGENT.

The Amir's Agent returns to Kabul on or about the 10th June. He is still detained here on the Amir's business.

REIMPOSITION OF COTTON DUTIES.

There is no truth in the suggestion of home papers that the Government of India intends reimposing cotton duties. Until Lord Herschell's report is received the Government will not consider any financial measures.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Military Department—Captain E. Travers, Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, has been appointed to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, vice Captain R. Gartside Tipping.

Commissariat Transport Department.—Lieutenant F. Thomas has been appointed to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

Lieutenant C. Cockraft, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, is confirmed in that Department.

Hyderabad Contingent—Lieutenant Goldthorp, 5th Madras Infantry, has been appointed to be officiating Squadron Officer, vice Lieutenant E. Stotherd, on furlough; Lieutenant K. Nangle, 25th Madras Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer, vice Major F. Welchman, on leave; and Surgeon Lieutenant G. Bidie to be officiating Medical Officer, vice Surgeon-Major E. Damla.

Military Accounts Department—Mr. H. Palmer has been appointed to be Deputy Examiner.

The following Officer has been granted leave of absence:—Colonel G. Reade, Assistant Commissioner, North-West Provinces, from 1st July, 1893, to 5th December, 1894.

Colonel R. Atkins, Commandant, 15th Bengal Lancers, has been permitted to reside out of India, on vacating the command of his Regiment.

The appointment of Colonel W. Biscoe, Bengal Cavalry, to be Colonel, vice Colonel H. Little, has been gazetted.

Mr. George Dunn, Deputy Commissary, Bombay Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Captain, and Deputy Assistant Commissary, P. O'Donnell, Bombay Establishment, the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

The undermentioned Colonels are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Colonels F. Boileau, C. Fisher, L. Tyrrett, J. Sconce, H. Wright, Indian Army; Major-General E. Evans, Bengal Infantry.

Colonel C. Stack, Bombay Cavalry, is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Colonel Arthur Battye and Colonel A. Prinsep are granted good service pensions.

Foreign Department—Mr. W. Gayer and Lieutenant H. Pritchard are appointed Assistants to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana.

Mr. S. King, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Treasury Officer, Quetta, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner; and Mr. A. Ansscomb, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Finance Department.—Mr. C. Carson is appointed as a probationer in the Finance Department, and is posted to the office of the Accountant-General, Bombay.

Mr. A. Mayne is posted as Assistant-Accountant-General, Bengal.

Public Works Department—Mr. W. Chamberlain, of the Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways, has been appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. C. Keene as Deputy Traffic Superintendent.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Fox, R. Superintending Engineer, has been re-transferred from Burma to Hyderabad.

Mr. R. Rhind has been permitted to retire from Government service.

Surgeon-Captain W. Vost, Medical Officer of the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway, has been transferred to the Home Department; and Surgeon-Captain H. Smith has been appointed as Medical Officer on the Mushkaf Bolan Railway.

Colonel W. Cumming is re-appointed to be Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner Burma in the Public Works Department.

Home Department—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. Roe has been appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab.

The services of the undermentioned Officers have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Bengal Government:—Surgeon Captains Clarkson, Cassidy, Buist, and Sparks.

Police Department—The services of Captain G. Atkinson, 1st Bombay Lancers, Commandant, Bhamo Military Police Battalion, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

The services of Captain W. Albari, 13th Bombay Infantry, Commandant, Mandalay Military Police Battalion, have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Ecclesiastical Department—Rev. W. [illegible] Chaplain, Nowgong, has been granted [illegible] leave; and Rev. A. Ferrier, Senior Chaplain of Scotland, Bengal Establishment, [illegible] leave, Rev. J. Taylor officiating.

Marine Department—Commander E. [illegible] been appointed to be Port Officer, Al[illegible] Commander Pryce, retired; and Lieut[illegible] G. Holland, officiates as Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, vice Commander R. Jones.

THE ENLARGED COUNCILS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NARSINGHPORE, MAY 19.

At meetings held in two parts of Narsinghpore, on the 17th and 18th instant, memorials were adopted to the Secretary of State, soliciting to grant the Central Provinces a member on the Legislative Council.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 19.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bombay Lancers—Second-Lieutenant McTaggart, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Squadron Officer on probation.

22nd Bombay Infantry—Surgeon-Captain Basu has been appointed to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgeon-Major Damania, on furlough.

25th Bombay Rifles—Lieutenant Phelps, 2nd Derbyshire Regiment, candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment—Lieutenant Marker has been appointed acting Paymaster.

4th Bombay Rifles—Second-Lieutenant Riddell, 1st Royal West Kent Regiment, candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, has been appointed to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

Second-Lieutenant McTaggart is attached to the 2nd Bombay Lancers as a temporary measure.

Captain Barker, Durham Light Infantry, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his Regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

It is notified that the name of Lieutenant Hard, 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, has been withdrawn from the list of officers therein detailed to attend the garrison class of Poona.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—Royal Fusiliers—Second-Lieutenant Gaskell, to England, for six months, on medical certificate; 2nd Durham Light Infantry—Lieutenant and acting Pay-master Luard, to England, for six months, on private affairs; 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry—Lieutenant Dowdall to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

THE SIKHIM TREATY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 19.

Negotiations with China under the Sikhim Treaty have at last been satisfactorily concluded.

THE MADRAS COMMAND.

It appears to be now taken for granted that the question that has arisen in reference to the Madras Commander-in-Chief will be settled by General Stewart remaining on until General East returns from his leave in England.

DISTURBANCES IN THE HAZARAJAT.

News confirming the report of the disturbances in the eastern part of the Hazarajat has reached India, but it is still uncertain to what extent the Hazaras have committed themselves.

It may be noted that Colonel Yates, while at Kandahar, heard nothing regarding any fresh outbreak among the tribesmen.

MURDER OF A MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 19.

A Coconada Municipal Councillor, a wealthy landowner, and his clerk, have been murdered by ryots in a land dispute.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Up to date eleven nominations for the two seats in the Legislative Council, to be filled by mofussil boards of the Southern group have been made.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Bombay mails of the 6th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SUEZ, MAY 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the outward English mails of the 12th instant left here, at 1-30 p.m., yesterday, for Bombay.

ADEN, MAY 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the homeward Indian mails of the 13th instant, arrived here, at 1-30 a.m., to-day.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore, Captain R. Harvey, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Suez, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Hallum
Mr T D Little
Mr and Mrs Fuller
Maj and Mrs Martin
Mr T A S Tenner
Mr Hobson and two sons
Mrs Anderson
Mr J J Mellor
Master Murphin
Mr Kettredge
Captain and Mrs Ozzard, and child
Miss Ozzard
Mr Forcestrect
Surg-Maj Hassan
Mr Turhead and two children
Mr Hodson and child
Col and Mrs Gregg
Dr C T Masters
Mr Harris
Mr Caspersy
Mr and Mrs Pitt and infant
Mr W J Lonsdale
Mrs Sweeting and child
Mr Macbeth
Miss Hand
Miss Nicholls
Miss Coulson
Mr Moir
Mr and Mrs Cox, and child
Mr and Mrs Rimington
Col and Mrs Stead
Miss Street
Mr Pandian
Mr G A Pemberton
Mr and Mrs Jackson, and two children
Miss Jackson
Mr Constable
Mr Sulwan
Mr H P Hodson
Mr Yusuf Hassan Khan
Mr H W Baker
Col Hoskins
Mr and Mrs Hogan, child and nurse
Surg-Lt-Col Davis
Mr Marshall
Mr J S Campbell
Mr S M McCausland
Mr James Moore
Mr Mason

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr H McMuller
Count de Neeva
Mrs J B Norton
Mr Steel
Mr O S Smith
Captain Western
Mr Kingsley
Mr J P Orr
Mr F W Goode
Mr C H Gerrard
Mr H M Baines
Mr W Thacker
Mr W Park
Mr B L Medh
Miss Collins
Mr J C Law

FOR SUEZ.

The Begum of Jaora and two ladies
Khan Bahadoor Tar Mahomed Khan
Sultan Ahmed Khan
Mr Jaffer Ali
Mr Allarakia

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I received here this morning my copy of the proposed rules for the election by the University of an Additional Member of the Legislative Council, which Mr. Justice Starling is, on the part of the Syndicate, to lay before the Senate for adoption at a meeting called for the 12th June. I observe with the greatest astonishment that the proposals include one for enabling Fellows to vote *in absentia*. Electors who do not wish to attend in person are to sign voting papers "in the presence of a magistrate, or judicial or political officer by whom such papers will be authenticated under orders which have been issued by Government." It is not necessary for me to argue the question as to whether this departure from usage is or is not a good thing in itself. For the point to which I wish to call immediate attention is that it is absolutely unconstitutional. The University of Bombay cannot go outside of or against the Act of the Legislative Council of India by which it was incorporated. And it is expressly provided in that Act (Section IX.) that "all" questions coming before the University "shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the persons present." The Fellow in the chair is given a casting vote. It was the neglect of this Section that led to the dead-lock in the election of two members to sit on the Corporation, though there is nothing in the by-laws affecting that matter that need have prevented a regular meeting being held with a chairman wielding a casting vote. But one irregularity cannot make a precedent that shall stand good against the definite terms of the Act I have quoted.

It is very important that there should be no hitch in our first election of a member to represent us in the Legislative Council; and in calling attention to the matter I venture to say that, in my humble opinion, the executive of the University ought not to leave it to a private member to bring the rules of election into correspondence with the element law on this subject. The present scheme should, I think, be withdrawn, and another substituted for it, by the Syndicate themselves. There is fortunately ample time for that.—Yours, &c.,

P. PETERSON.

Mahableshwar, May 17.

THE ENUMERATION OF HOUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow a corner in your to-morrow's issue to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned the absence of numbers on most of the houses in the city—*urbs prima in India*. This morning I noticed that none of the large buildings on the Colaba Causeway have any numbers. I believe that Section 327 of the Municipal Act makes it imperative on the Municipal Commissioner to provide these numbers, and it is [illegible] work which requires no large outlay, which is of vital importance, both [illegible] and the public has been neglected. [illegible] has been publicly brought to [illegible] that the authorities will see [illegible] City are properly numbered.—

I am, Sir, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon-Aden, perfect.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

AMOOR route interrupted near Tomsk.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 27.

THE sunshine that has coaxed the hawthorn into blossom a month before its time, has brought the summer fabrics into fashion, and made the Park precociously gay with pretty frocks and brilliant sunshades against a background of faint lilac, golden laburnam, and sweet pink and white May. Though the Royal sanction has not yet been given to the opening of the season the Row is thronged with young, middle-aged, and old, tempted from the sultry shade of the streets into the glorious, revivifying spring sunshine. With the thermometer at 80° in the shade, there is no place like the Park to enjoy the *dulce far niente*, listening to the chatter of lively voices, *from from* of silken skirts, the rustle of leaves, the chirrup of birds, the roll of light-springed carriages, and above all the distant hum of traffic that reminds us that we are in the busy heart of London. And there is no other place except the Bois de Boulogne where we can more happily study the vagaries of fashion. In the shop windows we see its possibilities—in the Park, its fulfilment—in the Provinces by and by we shall see what has, like the Academy, rejected with scorn.

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These days of summer weather have entirely chased away the lingering ghosts of last year's gowns, and the fluted folds of the circular skirts of 1830 are in general that our eyes are already turning with something like appreciation to the old styles of prints and pictures at which we used to shudder as atrocities. And our admiration is no evidence of artistic demoralization or corruption of taste. The re-incarnated dresses are not as they used to be exaggerations and monstrosities; they show the influence of the wave of culture which has swept over England since the early part of the century; and in their present form are as picturesque and graceful as the habit skirt sheathe dress of last season. There is such variety in the trimming used on the round skirts that it is possible to adapt them becomingly to all figures. To take off from the height of the overtall there is the choice between flounces, *ruches* of quilled ribbon, or graduated horizontal lines, while to impart slimness to the stout and length to the low-sized the skirt may be divided at intervals coinciding with the gores, with perpendicular bars of ribbon, insertion, or beaded embroidery.

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White clear muslin frocks trimmed with valenciennes lace insertion in perpendicular or horizontal lines, or with several small lace-edged flounces gathered with runnings of narrow baby ribbon are being prepared for the hot days to come, of which we have already had a foreshadowing. The revival should be appreciated by Anglo-Indians, who unlike us have not to dread the fickleness of a climate which turns the cold shoulder of North-East wind upon us without the least preparation. Another fabric which fashion has resuscitated is brown holland—a thoroughly useful material for country or seaside dresses. But it appears as if holland were not yet awhile to be relegated to the provinces, but that it will for the present take the place of the tweed tailor-made costume on the lines of which it is built. With a pink zephyr shirt, or a blue blouse, a Swiss belt of natural coloured leather and smart little round hat trimmed with a band of ribbon to correspond, no prettier or fresher dress could be worn on a hot summer's morning. A novelty suggested by the *fichus* a la Marie Antoinette which have re-appeared in Paris, is the cross-over blouse made in the thinnest silk—the fulness which is let in on each shoulder being cleverly developed into scarf ends which cross on the bust, and passing under the arms are tied in a bow knot behind. A special kind of silk in the colours of an old-fashioned bandana handkerchief is very much used for blouses worn with tailor costumes, and though not by any means artistic it has the point of new and uncommon.

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Though the present style of skirt is not calculated to show off the petticoats there was never more variety or more lavish extravagance in the materials of which they are composed. Some very gay underskirts are made of rainbow silk veiled with several narrow black lace *volants*. Others are made in shot glace silk with ruchings of pounced silk over black or white lace flounces; while others again, accordeon-kilted from above the knees, are draped with deep lace caught up at intervals with *nocuds* of baby ribbon. Simple washing underskirts of thin printed cambric with flounces edged with French coloured embroidery are another innovation which will be appreciated by people who advocate light clothing. Stockings, perhaps with the idea of the glimpses which would be afforded by the coming crinoline are as decorative in their way as they can be. Some are made so that they can be ornamented with lines of baby ribbon threaded in and out to match the costume. Others are elaborately embroidered in colours on a dark ground. But open work thread and silk stockings in plain tints still hold their own, and if the feet and ankles are not specially worthy of notice, are most trying and noticeable. Shoes will be worn again this summer with multitudinous straps and button on the instep. A dark brown Russia leather strapped shoe with coffee brown stockings is already very much worn by ladies and little girls with morning costumes in the Park.

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In babydom more than any other of the divisions of the community the influence of the fashions of the thirties is apparent. A short while ago little Toddlers of two and three were all bonnet—a butterfly silk bow and a few flounces of embroidery doing duty for the garments which Mrs. Grundy or the County Council demanded in the interests of modesty. To-day the sisters of the same Toddlers are all skirt and no bonnet—at least the bonnet is represented by a transparent lace or muslin cap with a border of it and baby ribbon, such as in the memory of the oldest inhabitant used to be worn by infants at their christenings. The lace or embroidered muslin cap is not only worn by children, but has been re-introduced into nursery fashions for infants—not however for constant wear—we are too hygienic for that, but instead of the heavy silk or cashmere hoods in which poor baby was muffled during her daily airing. Children's out-door costumes follow the fashions of their elders in having voluminous shoulder volants and wide puffed sleeves, the skirts being trimmed with graduated bands of ribbon. Hats, of course, will not be ousted in sunny weather by the little lace *sorre-tete*, except on infants and occupants of sunshaded bassinettes. The newest hat for both small boys and girls is wide, the Leghorn of old times trimmed with white silk and plumes of soft white feathers, or with maize ribbon and ornamental straw, or with *chous* bows of white chiffon, or with *ruches* of lace and *nocuds* of baby ribbon—a choice wide enough to allow of pleasing every purse and taste.

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Little girls of ten or twelve are always the most difficult to dress, and they seem to have been overlooked in the fashion of the Victorian *renaissance*. But nothing can be better than the blouse for children whose growth can only be calculated by guess-work, and who may at any moment develop length of limb independent of all theories of heredity. Clear white muslin blouses with lace shoulder flounces, over coloured silk frocks with short puffed sleeves are a new and pretty fashion. For school-girls blouse bodices of silk or light tennis flannel are worn with skirts of navy blue or dark crimson serge made in *princesse* with *bretelles*, or with a pointed Swiss belt. Simplicity is the noticeable feature of the fashions for small girls. White young ladies' gowns and bonnets are trimmed with reckless profusion, and children are magnificent in white poplin pelisses and hats with ostrich feathers their sisters from twelve to fifteen are dressed in quaker stuffs and colours—their only decoration a quiet white Leghorn hat with daisies, or a broad brimmed brown straw with wreaths of butter-cups.

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Among the novelties in the stationers' windows, the most attractive is the new colour note paper, the royal mauve, which is a delicate rich tint like that of the wild violet. Another new fashion in paper specially adapted for lovers, has a pair of love birds perched upon a branch—the design so very suggestive of soft nothings that the paper might be used blank except for the sender's signature. Thus saving trouble in the present, and perhaps even avoiding breach of promise complications in the future. Another invention of this trouble-saving age is a ball programme which has a pretty little bangle attached to slip on the wrist, and save the mental worry of taking care of one's programme as well as one's handkerchief, fan, flowers, eye-glass, train, petticoats, and heart. For a gift to a gentleman or for sale at bazaar stalls is a little brown jerry hat which opens as an inkstand. Another little device for tempting people to part with their loose silver is a letter weight in the shape of a race horse with jockey. As a present for a lady nothing could be prettier than the lucky shamrock purse of white morocco leather with a malachite and gold shamrock. A more useful gift than any for either lady or gentleman is the new key ring, made of silver in a complicated series of twists and forming the owner's monogram.

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THE mania for reviving bygone fashions would seem to have reached its height, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, when we hear that sedan chairs are to be reinstated. Already a Bond-street carriage-builder has received orders from several ladies; and ere long, no doubt, to ride in a sedan chair will be considered the smart thing to do. The modern chairs are built upon an improved principle. They are more roomy than their predecessors, and open at the side like a brougham, instead of front. One specimen in process of completion has panels painted green, and picked out with gold, while the interior is upholstered in green silk. The framework being entirely of steel, and the woodwork excessively thin, the weight is reduced as much as possible. The very name "sedan chair" carries with it a vision of powder, patches, Court beauties, and the like, which fact alone will commend this mode of locomotion to the notice of fashion's votaries.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, APRIL 28.

A LADY makes the following suggestion, which seems to me practical, and possible, and useful. It is laid before our readers in the hope that it may be taken up by someone who wishes to attempt a great thing. It is much easier to attempt a great thing than it seems at first sight, because the moment one is bold enough to lead the way, all those who think in that way fall in and follow. Later on, when victory seems assured, the fight for the leadership begins. However, my correspondent's point is this: When girls leave the Board schools, they are still very young—too young for service, and too ignorant. She would, therefore, establish a Girls' Continuation School, in which all kinds of domestic work should be taught. In every such school there should be (1) a cheap restaurant; (2) a laundry; (3) a creche; (4) a department for making, mending, and repairing. In this way the schools could be made to some extent self-supporting, and perhaps even be able to pay something to deserving scholars. It will be seen that by such a scheme there would be trained, systematically, nurses, cooks, laundresses, housemaids, ladies' maids, and dressmakers. Would it be possible for some of the clergy to consider the foundation of a Girls' Continuation School? If any reader would like to examine further into the proposal, I would furnish the name and address of my correspondent.

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Alas! How changed! Here followeth, dropped into rhyme, a Woman's advice to Women. And it was written only a hundred years ago! That a short century should effect so great a Revolution! I think, by the way, the kicks and bruises so beautifully suggested are supposed to be inflicted by the gentle Lord and Master.

If you'd be truly blest in love,
Be constant as the Turtle dove
To him whom Heav'n has made your choice;
"Love and obey"—in church your voice
For better take him, or for worse;
For bags of gold, or empty purse;
For love or hate, for peace or war;
For kiss, or kick, box, bruise, or soar;
For dress or rags, for corn or chaff,
For wine or water, all, or half.
Whichever is your lot in life,
Be still the good and loving wife.
If always mindful of your duty
He will, with love, reward your beauty.

How would it read now-a-days? Something like this, perhaps, though I fear the modern bard will not really rise to the occasion:

If you'd be truly blest in life
Before you take the name of wife,
Your woman's rights as now decreed
Securely guard by legal deed.
This done—be free! No Church-made vow
Is thought to bind a woman now.
"To break a solemn oath is sin?"
"Obey?" There let the man begin!
"For good or ill—for better—worse?"
'M'yes—but keep your private purse
All for yourself. Shape out your soul;
Grow more and more—from half to whole.
Each is herself—alone you live—
Each *for* herself—why should you give
Your precious thoughts—your time—your days—
To silly children's silly ways?
When Science claims your nobler part;
When all your soul goes out to Art;
When Fame on giddy heights is seen—
Shall selfish husbands stand between?
Why should a household's petty care
Tie down a soul as free as air?
Should sugar, washing, beef, or boots
Distract your mind from high pursuits?
Forbid it! To yourself be true.
Let all else slide—excepting—You.
The noblest, newest, grandest thing
(Thus the Norwegian sage doth sing)
Is Freedom. As for marriage ties
And foolish chains and priestly lies—
Snap—tear—and rend 'em! Stand up—Free'
A woman—as she ought to be!

I cannot tell detective stories, but here is a story of detection. It happened in Barbadoes a long time ago, on a plantation. The planter's house was robbed of certain valuable things. Naturally, the planter's suspicions fell upon his negroes, all of whom he called together. "I have been robbed," he said, "and by one of you. I have lost a gold watch, a chain, a silver cup, and other things, which the thief has hidden away, and thinks that I shall not discover him. Well, I know who he is. The Great Serpent has come to me. He says that I shall know the thief when I look round my slaves." He looked round solemnly, watching their faces. "I shall know him by"—he raised his finger—"the parrot's feather in his nose." Here one man's hand went up to his nose. "The feather has fallen down. Step out you man, I know you." The fellow stepped out immediately, and fell upon his knees, confessing the crime. There are as many variants of this story as there are islands in the world, races in the world, languages in the world, as nations in the world; but this form of it shows a certain artistic neatness.

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I invited, a fortnight ago, any old people to send some further information on the subject of "His Majesty's Royal Peal of Marrow Bones and Cleavers of the County of Middlesex. Instituted 1719." Here is a reply, and a very valuable reply too, because it tells us exactly what we want to know. The writer is hereby most cordially thanked. He says: "I was born in the year 1808, and in the Strand I lived, not far from Clare Market, and I can remember the band of Marrow Bones and Cleavers coming down Newcastle-street and crossing over to the south side of the Strand, passing Somerset House to the west. I used to look out of the window as a child to see them. If you had heard their 'strange music' you would never have wanted to hear it again. There was no singing with the music. The banging of a cleaver by a marrow bone produces anything but a musical note; but the more hideous the noise the better they liked it. There was nothing in it even distantly resembling a bell. I do not know when the custom was first begun. I heard it in King George the Third's reign, and again in the reigns of his two successors. They paraded the streets on the King's birthday. I believe that it was allowed to drop on the accession of the Queen. If my memory serves me, they were not four in number, as you think, but seven. They marched in their butchers' dress, bareheaded, their hair plentifully greased. The first three men had choppers with wooden handles, the rest had cleavers of different sizes. They walked singly; the first man struck the chopper, and the others followed. The last man would occasionally drop his cleaver flat on the stones, making a most hideous noise. They were greeted with shouts of laughter by the mob. I have heard the Wedding Band returning home at 11 o'clock at night, and a very melancholy sound it was." Thanks, again. After this account of the Musical Marrow Bones I think we will not spend much regret over the disuse of the custom. Butchers seem to be all young men, otherwise one might inquire in Clare Market for any old enough to have formed one of the Royal Peal.

One always entertains a sentimental regret for the loss of ancient customs; yet, on the whole, how few there are which we would like restored! There is a tendency in customs, as in sports, for all to merge gradually into the most fitting. Thus, there are three forms of dancing, that of the waltz, that of the menuet, and that of the chain, which embraces all others. The first has seized upon the modern ball-room, the second is going to return to its old haunts, the third belongs almost entirely to the stage. All the old dances were clumsy forms of these—the hey, the coranto, the Maypole dance, the dance of the rustic procession, the different country dances—all of which made up in boisterous romping for what they lacked in grace. So the old customs, which, their noise, their boisterous mirth, their practical jokes, their disregard for dignity, are naturally abandoned when we grow quieter, more self-restrained, and more dignified. Beating the bounds—they used to seize men and bang them against the posts, so that they might remember the bounds; lifting the girls at Easter; making April fool; sewing or pinning men and women together—they used to do this at Christmas-time; chimney-sweep processions; Gunpowder treason and plot—we have no dynamite treason remembrance, though the guilt of Guy Fawkes was no worse than that of the modern dynamiter; the fun of the fair—all these are gone. I do not think we need lament them. In the same way it was used to be different kinds of beer—dozens of kinds—they are all merged into two or three, and out of all the thousand forms of strong drink, whisky and soda seems to be left in command. Nobody loves these old customs more than myself, yet I confess—with reluctance, I confess—that our modern customs give us far more comfort and far more order, quiet, and self-respect. Royal Peal of Marrow Bones and Cleavers—come no more!

Here is another story of Love and Courtship. There was a young lover who was a compound—very rare—of high rank and great abilities, with sweetness, great modesty, and shyness. Most noble lords know their own value, and behave accordingly. This noble lord, however, was modest. He thought himself so far—very very far—below the worth of the young lady whom he loved that he was afraid to speak. Some women do not understand this modesty. Believe me, ladies, 'tis a sure and certain sign of a noble character, because only a lofty soul can conceive the existence of a goddess; we measure others, you see, by ourselves. It is also a sure sign of love, because such a man can only love a woman whom he deeply respects. Encourage this modesty, my daughters; above all, do not laugh at it. This young man, therefore, was afraid to speak, and the delay, which is at first, I am told, pleasing and exciting, began to grow monotonous. One day they were playing cards for money, after the fashion of their generation. The lady won the loser paid. "It is," he said, "half a crown. I wish, indeed, it were a crown." "At least," replied the lady, "your lordship can give me a coronet." And behold a miracle! For his tongue was loosened, and his eyes glowed, and his lips spake. They lived happy, one may add, though it is an unusual ending to a story, ever afterwards.

Some years ago I lighted on a very curious portrait. The face was the face of the eighteenth century—you know that every age has its sign or seal—but it was adorned with a very fine beard, then, of course, very unusual; it was the face of a European, but it had a turban, and under the portrait was written the name Edward Wortly Montagu. Lady Mary Wortly Montagu we all know very well. But who was Edward—Edward of the beard and the turban? Edward Wortly Montagu was a type. In the sixteenth century his name was Raleigh or Drake, in the seventeenth it was Crichton, in the eighteenth Edward Wortly Montagu, in the nineteenth Laurence Oliphant. You shall see. He was the son of Lady Mary. He was born in London in 1718; he was taken to Constantinople by his mother and there inoculated—the first English child upon whom that operation was performed; on returning to England he was sent to Westminster School. He ran away, and became a chimney sweep. He was caught, and sent back to school. He ran away again, and was found selling flounders at Rotherhithe; he again ran away, and went to sea before the mast; he was found by an English Consul driving mules in Spain. He came back, and was placed under the charge of a clergyman, with whom he went to the West Indies—why the West Indies, unless in the hope that he would fall overboard or die of yellow fever, or go down in a hurricane, I know not. He was thirty years of age when he returned. At forty he went into the House of Commons, but not for long. After rows innumerable and debts and extravagancies deplorable, he went abroad and stayed there. He learned, and could talk freely, Arabic, Servian, and Italian; he dressed in Oriental fashion. He became a Catholic, a Mussulman, and a Protestant in turn, and then rang the changes again. He married, before he left England, a washerwoman, but immediately left her and gave her an allowance. This strange being seems to have attempted every kind of life from the chimney sweep upwards. He was something of a scholar, and wrote archæological papers for the Royal Society, and a work on the Rise and Fall of Republics. At the age of sixty-three he wrote to a friend in London, asking him to find a wife for him. This was not difficult, but as he was on his way home to marry her he fell ill and died. A strange, wild, independent career. One would like to have known him.

We ought to watch with the greatest interest the working of the new Constitution just born in Belgium. It provides that every man over thirty-five, or every married man, shall have two votes; and that every man who has a degree shall have two votes, and that every man with a certain amount of property shall have—I do not know—but more than one vote. Some of us who call ourselves Radicals do not like the one man one vote system. It seems to us that the men who have education and property—I do not say intellect—ought to rank, in power, above those who have neither of these excellent gifts; also that the married man ought to have more power than the single man. Well, we shall see how the thing works in a small country. For my own part I mean to read all that the papers tell us about Belgium for a long time.

THE MUNICIPAL CLAIM ON DR. J. P. BARRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The proceedings of the Municipal Standing Committee published in to-day's paper are so wrapped in a mist of references that I must ask you for a little more space to set the plain issues, so far as they concern myself, finally at rest. Answers, as Mr. Aoworth is good enough to acknowledge, were given by me to the Assessor in October, 1891, and to himself on September 14, 1892. I have never budged from the position of right I then assumed to resist a tax on my charger, because I was borne on the roll of my regiment, and was paying regimental subscriptions, and because a charger is as much part of an officer's equipment as his uniform. I was not, therefore, pure and simple in civil employ. Having explained my position twice, why should it be wrong or even discourteous of me, to desist from repeating my explanation indefinitely every time the Municipality puts into its head to fire away another demand for explanation at me, or a louder unexplained cry to pay up? With my answers before the Commissioner I shall only say that I candidly do not understand what is intended by the statement that he could not get an answer out of me. It has been openly asserted that the sanction for my prosecution was obtained from the Standing Committee on this very ground of failure to give an answer. Surely this is not a sample of the "consideration which ordinary people have a right to expect."

2. As the Commissioner promised to place the matter in the hands of the head of my department, was I not justified in waiting to see what was thought of my liability by the court of appeal selected by himself, and to which he is well aware we pay the greatest deference. This attitude having been dropped without notice, was I to take it as a symbol of the strength of the claim or the very opposite?

3. I was then favoured with a reference to the Presidency Pay Master as the authorities that ruled against me. This office having disclaimed any such ruling, this reference is now also dropped.

4. I am now, in the third place, informed that not the Presidency Pay Master, but the Pay Examiner, Military Accounts, is the officer, under whose control the claim is issued. Yet I hold in my hand a disclaimer from this officer also, and it is given in my letter to the Commissioner, dated 1st instant, para. 6, and already published in your columns, that there distinctly stated that "the statement of the Municipal Commissioner seems to have been made in error." So I presume I am justified in holding that the Pay Examiner must now be also dropped. Every position taken up by the Commissioner having been successively abandoned, is it any wonder that I should consider my own position equivalently strong in the domain of law as well as of equity?

5. Let it, however, be assumed, for argument's sake, that my lapse of comparative silence amounted to what the Commissioner thinks at becoming to stigmatise as "misconduct;" that, in fact, I had never returned a single answer to his letters; that I had taken no steps of any sort to discover through the department of finance what my obligations to the Municipality were; even then I presume, officers have the same rights, as ordinary people, to escape the final sweep of the high hand, and among those rights stands foremost the one to be told that, unless payment is made, proceedings will be taken in the law-courts. Every man, however humble, gets an opportunity for settling a claim before being gibbeted as a defaulter in the newspapers. That opportunity was not given to me. My first knowledge of the Commissioner's intentions was the sight of my name in the newspapers. If the Municipality consider this specimen "of the consideration which ordinary people have a

half. Their present liability on liquidation is 11*l.* per share; and if they receive two new 10*l.* shares credited with 4*l.* 10*s.* paid up, their liability would still be 11*l.*, or 5*l.* 10*s.* per share; but they are to be asked to pay up another 30*s.* Such an arrangement gives extremely little fresh money. That would have to be found by the purchasers of the remaining 150,000 shares, which are to be called Five per Cent. Preference Shares, and to be paid up in full. If depositors take any of them, the commitments of the Bank are by so much reduced, but it gets no fresh blood. And no one at all is to be paid off in cash to the extent of more than 100*l.* Such deposits as are not converted into Preference Shares, entitled to 5 per cent. and participating in profits up to 7 per cent., must be left with the new Company for five years certain, and trustees, who cannot take these Preference Shares, will have to accept seven years' deposit receipts for their money. The want of consideration for their creditors exhibited in proposals such as this is astonishing. Nothing whatever, beyond 30*s.* per share, payable over twelve months, is to be added to the pay of fresh cash subscriptions from existing shareholders, so that in this respect the scheme is more unfair than that of the Commercial Bank of Australia.

The *Australian Trading World* has usefully brought together some statistics regarding the five Colonial Banks which have failed this year. These figures do not include the Bank which have failed since May 1. Here are the total liabilities, as exhibited in the last balance-sheets issued :—

Federal Bank of Australia (Limited)	£ 3,161,573
Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited)	14,694,056
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	8,368,359
Australian Joint-Stock Bank	13,078,194
London Chartered Bank of Australia	8,754,250
	£47,955,032

In this total is comprised 6,518,000*l.* of paid-up capital, "reserves," and "undivided profits," 1,103,000*l.* of notes in circulation, 2,573,000*l.* of bills in circulation, and 37,761,000*l.* of deposits. It is impossible to guess what the assets in the main consist of, but the advances, which are at present almost entirely unrecoverable, come to 39,000,000*l.*, and no less than 1,955,000*l.* have been sunk in "bank premises." Reserves in the way of investments in marketable or other Securities only total up 1,408,000*l.*, and cash or cash balances item, which amounts to 5,663,000*l.*, was not to any such extent really money in hand, comprising, as this aggregate does, balances due by the Banks to each other and each other's notes, as well as the actual gold and silver coin in the tills.

THE CHARGE OF BLACKMAILING IN LONDON.

At the Marylebone Police-court on Saturday, (April 29th) the further examination into the allegations against Mabel Violet Nesbitt, 20, and Owen M'Donnell, 23, *alias* Willis Terris, *alias* M'Donnell Callan, was resumed before Mr. Cooke. The female prisoner was charged with perjury, said to have been committed in an affidavit on which she obtained an order against Mr. James Westwood Meakin, a wealthy gentleman, residing at Westwood Manor, Stoke-on-Trent.

It was now alleged that she had not given birth to a child at the time named, but had adopted one of twins with which to deceive Mr. Meakin. Both the prisoners were charged with conspiring to obtain sums of money on different dates from Mr. Meakin with intent to cheat and defraud.

Mr. Charles Mathews was for the prosecution, and Mr. B. Abrahams defended.

Leonard Barnes, employed at the General Post Office, produced the original of a telegram dated the 10th April, 1893, addressed to Mrs. Meakin, purporting to have been sent by Owen Callan, 122, Ebury-street, London.

Mr. Abrahams.—The prisoner will admit that telegram. We won't put the prosecution to any unnecessary trouble.

The telegram in question was then read as follows :—"Mrs. Meakin, Westwood Manor, Stoke-on-Trent. At Marylebone Police-court to-day, an order was made upon your son James to pay 5*s.* a week for the support of his daughter till she attains the age of 16, and five guineas cost."

Francis Withers, manager of Hyde-park-mansions, said the male prisoner took a flat at 13*c*, Hyde-park-mansions, last July, for which a rental of 100*l.* a year was to be paid. Witness afterwards saw both the prisoners in the flat, and they appeared to be passing as man and wife in the name of MacDonnell. The furniture was removed from the flat last Tuesday. Letters signed O. E. MacDonnell were received by witness.

Arthur Parsons, Horsemare-green, Langley, said he was a railway signalman. He remembered that at the end of July last year the prisoners went to live at Laurel Villa, Langley, and Nesbitt's wife went to work for them. In August the wife of a railway servant gave birth to twins, and she died. At that time his sister-in-law, Alice West, was in the service of the prisoners, and a conversation took place with reference to the twins. When the prisoners removed to London, witness called on Mrs. Macdonnell, and asked if she would adopt one of the twins, as he had heard that she had said she should like to do so. She replied that she had made an arrangement to take the child of her sister-in-law, who had died. The next day, however, Alice West came to Langley, and handed witness a paper with writing on it. The next day witness and West went to Keen's house. Keen signed the paper and he (witness) witnessed it. It was to the effect that Keen gave up all rights of the child, that it was to take the name of M'Donnell, and that Keen was to see it at intervals. The prisoner preferred the boy, but he not being in good health the girl was brought to London. The child was handed over to the female prisoner, and the signed paper to the male prisoner. On subsequently going to Hyde-park-mansions with eggs and flowers for the prisoners, witness saw the baby (the baby was at this juncture produced in court, and was identified by the witness as the child in question). It was a fine, plump, rosy-cheeked infant, and was very nicely attired. The female prisoner on seeing the infant swooned and fainted, and would have fallen from the chair on which she sat but for the female attendant catching hold of her. The witness, continuing, said the female prisoner had asked him not to say that the infant was not hers. All witness had done in the matter was out of kindness to a fellow-servant in the company.

Cross-examined.—The baby was very weak and delicate when the female prisoner received it, and not the healthy and cheerful little thing it now was. The female prisoner, when at Laurel Villa, did not appear to be enciente.

Re-examined.—Witness had seen another gentleman (his name was known) at Laurel Villa, and on those occasions the male prisoner was not there.

Henry Keen, a foreman platelayer, living at Langley, said his wife gave birth to twins, and she afterwards died. It afterwards became the talk of the village that Mrs. M'Donnell wished to adopt one of the children, and in September he parted with the girl, and signed a paper forfeiting his right to her. Witness had five children besides the twins.

The witness, Alice West, was recalled, and, in cross-examination, said she saw no appearance of the female prisoner, in July last, being likely to be confined.

Re-examined.—On the day when the Doctor was called to the female prisoner at Langley, Mrs. M'Donnell had been out for a drive with a gentleman, and appeared to be quite well.

Geo. S. Inglis, expert in writing, gave evidence to the effect that the endorsements on the cheques were in the same handwriting as the signatures to the letters produced, and the signature to the agreements for taking the flat the same as that on the back of the telegram (Callan's) sent to the prosecutor's mother.

William Adams, manager to Messrs. Cubitt's clerk to Messrs. Paddock and Son, solicitors to Mr. Meakin, at Hanley, produced certain documents. Amongst them was a letter from Mr. Abrahams demanding 1000*l.* on behalf of his client (the female prisoner), which was a small sum, considering that her prospects in life had been ruined. Also a writ in an action for breach of promise of marriage, commenced by the female prisoner. Witness knew that an offer of one pound a week had been made for the support of the child and had been refused by the female prisoner. The prisoner was not put the prosecution to any unnecessary trouble.

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William Adams, manager to Messrs. Cubitt's clerk to Messrs. Paddock and Son, solicitors to Mr. Meakin, at Hanley, produced certain documents. Amongst them was a letter from Mr. Abrahams demanding 1000*l.* on behalf of his client (the female prisoner), which was a small sum, considering that her prospects in life had been ruined. Also a writ in an action for breach of promise of marriage, commenced by the female prisoner. Witness knew that an offer of one pound a week had been made for the support of the child and had been refused by the female prisoner. The prisoner

THE GREAT DOCK DISPUTES IN ENGLAND.

At the Victoria Dock, London, on Saturday morning (April 29), the dockers employed in unloading the steamship Massachusetts struck work as a protest against the introduction of Federation men to coal the vessel, and by soon the strike had extended to three other ships, some seven hundred men being involved. What at first appeared to be an isolated movement rapidly spread, and yesterday a mass meeting of dockers declared for a general strike in all the London docks, to take effect from this morning. Hitherto the whole work of the dock has been carried on by Unionist labour, and the men resented the introduction of the Federationists, as they regarded it as the first step towards making the Victoria a Free Labour dock, thus bringing it into line with the Albert Dock. The Massachusetts is one of the Atlantic Transport Company's liners, running between London and New York, the loading and unloading at the former port being in the hands of Messrs. Scrutton and Sons, stevedores. The vessel was placed alongside the B jetty on Thursday for unloading, and on Friday, when the two gangs of Free Labourers commenced coaling her, the Union dockers on board raised no objection, but when the Union coalies engaged in other parts of the dock heard of it, a number of them proceeded to the Massachusetts and drove the Federationists off the vessel and away from the jetty. On Saturday morning the Free Labourers recommenced coaling the boat under the protection of a strong body of Dock police. Soon after eight o'clock, however, the dockers on board assembled on deck, and decided not to work on the same ship with the Federationists, and in a body left the boat. When the news of the strike spread to the men employed on the steamship Monmouthshire, Nonpareil, and Australasian, which were also being unloaded by Messrs Scrutton, the dockers immediately left work, declaring their intention not to return until the Federation coalies on board the Massachusetts were withdrawn. The Massachusetts is the first of the Atlantic Transport Company's vessels which has been brought into the Victoria Dock, the company having hitherto used the Tilbury Dock.

On leaving the dock, the strikers met outside the Custom House Station, where a meeting was held. Mr. John Helps (Dockers' Union), who presided, congratulated the men on the step they had just taken. Mr. Drummond moved "That this meeting fully endorses the action of the men in leaving their work on the Massachusetts." He said that when the end of the Hull strike came, and he did not think it would be long, swarms of Federation men would make their way to the London docks, and so sure as that occurred, the London dockers would strike to a man. The resolution was carried unanimously, the men separating after giving repeated cheers for a general strike. Another meeting of the men was subsequently held at the same place, when Mr. J. Stratton, of the Dockers' Union, related the result of an interview he had just had with Messrs. Scrutton. He said he had promised that, if the Federation coalies were discharged, the dockers would at once return to work. Mr. Scrutton would not agree to take that course, but he pledged his word that, if the men at once returned, the Federationists should be withdrawn on Monday morning. He asked if the men would go back on those terms, and there were loud shouts of "No." Mr. Scrutton said he would convey the men's answer to Messrs. Scrutton.

Immediately after the meeting, Mr. Fred. Scrutton and a number of dock foremen appeared amongst the crowd and endeavoured to prevail upon the men to return to work. Only about 20, however, crossed the bridge to the dock gates to start work, and these were loudly hooted by the remainder.

The great body of the men afterwards congregated in front of the Customs House station, and great excitement prevailed.

The Massachusetts was due to leave London for New York on Friday (May 5). When the Mail left a large portion of her cargo was alongside on the wharf, but on inquiry on board one of the engineers stated that Federation men were engaged throughout in coaling the vessel, the task being then completed. A representative of Messrs. Scrutton and Son, the contractors, stated that the firm would experience little or no difficulty in getting the work on board the Massachusetts finished.

At half-past 11 o'clock on May 1 the situation at Victoria Dock remained unchanged. The Monmouthshire, one of the vessels affected by the dispute, proceeded to sea on Saturday evening, and a limited staff of Scrutton's men are working on the Nonpareil. The Australasian and the Massachusetts still remained idle when the mail left.

A correspondent at Hull, telegraphing on the 30th instant, says :—"Before describing the events of to-day and yesterday, and indicating the precise character of the situation, I will describe my experiences late last night in the company of a gentleman, who is not exactly beloved by the strikers. I proceeded at about eleven o'clock towards the Alexandra Dock, to see how matters stood there. The route to the Alexandra Dock is by way of Hedon-road, which has retained rather an unenviable reputation since the strike began, for it is on that road that the pickets are strongest and behave worst, and it is there that, under cover of darkness, which the feeble street lamps hardly penetrate, assaults are committed. Our carriage went on through crowds of men and women until it reached the Hedon-road, and along that road for a while it proceeded at ease. Then suddenly the vehicle was all but stopped, hoarse voices were heard outward without, shadowy forms were seen in the dim light; it was evident that we were in the middle of a strong picket, and the outlook was not altogether pleasant. In the very moment of time relief came. There was a clattering of hoofs on the cobbles, there was a distinct and rapid scuttle of the picksters, a few of the mounted police came up, and light danger was over.

"This little incident shows exactly the present condition of Hull. The men are perfectly ready for any outrage; but it is a condition precedent that there should be many against few; that they should have the shield of darkness over them; and that they should not be interfered with in any way. After the mounted police had appeared, and the picksters had disappeared, it was still necessary to proceed to the Alexandra Dock, where I found the Free Labourers solacing themselves after the toils of the week at a smoking concert. It is certain that those who pretend to think that the Free Labourers are in terror are quite wrong; the fact is that the men, of whom six hundred were brought in to-day, are thoroughly cheerful and delighted to have honest work to do again.

"The strikers are distinctly more cheerful than they were in the middle of the week. Their strike tickets were presented by the various tradesmen and publicans, to whom they had been given in payment for goods, and were duly honoured. Fresh tickets were then issued for the following week, and this—inasmuch as the leaders had said that the continuance of the strike was purely a question of finance—was a great encouragement to them. Some of the money came from members of the House of Commons, some from branch Unions, some from the collecting boxes which are being taken round by the wives and daughters of the strikers, a considerable sum—400*l.* at the least—was received this morning, and it is said that there was a balance of above 800*l.* to the credit of strikers at the Bank yesterday.

THE AGITATION AGAINST THE HOME RULE BILL.

At a Unionist Demonstration against the Home Rule Bill, at Upleatham, near Redcar, on Saturday afternoon, April 29th, Lord Zetland presiding, the following letters were read from Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour :—

"20, Arlington-street, S. W., April 26, 1893.

My Dear Lord Zetland,—I am very glad to hear that you propose to preside over a large open-air meeting of the miners of Cleveland protesting against the Home Rule policy of the present Administration. No class is more interested than the working men of this country in resisting unwise legislation upon this monstrous subject. It is evident that the proposals of the Government have produced the deepest apprehension among all classes who are employers of labour, whether as merchants, capitalists, shipbuilders, manufacturers, or the managers of docks and railways. I believe these apprehensions are thoroughly well grounded; but, whether they are well grounded or not, they undoubtedly exist, and their effect must be to dry up the sources of employment in Ireland, and drive over the Irish labourers in large masses to seek for a livelihood in this country. It is needless to dwell on the injurious effect which such a displacement of labour will have on the interest of all the working classes here.—Believe me, yours very sincerely, SALISBURY."

"My dear Lord Zetland,—I rejoice to hear that the miners of Cleveland are coming forward to join in the national protest against Home Rule. With the English masses, the ultimate decision of this controversy must rest, and even now, in view of the upheaval of public opinion against the Bill of the Government, the nature of the decision may easily be foretold. The number and composition of such gatherings throughout the country as that over which you are to preside already prove that the electors of Great Britain will never consent to a policy which, whilst paralysing their own Parliament and impoverishing their own Exchequer, must expose to all the dangers of civil and religious tyranny men whom they are bound in honour to protect.—Yours very sincerely, ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR."

THE "QUEEN OF BULGARIA."

There is a persistent rumour that M. Stambuloff, like General Trochu, has his plan, and that the independence of Bulgaria may be declared before long. The new Sobranje, the elections to which took place yesterday (April 30), will, of course, do M. Stambuloff's bidding, whatever it is; but the Bulgarian "strong man" must surely see the disadvantage to be gained by waiting, and the danger to the principality and the dynasty by precipitate action. There is no doubt, however, that a remark of M. Stambuloff's about the future "Queen of Bulgaria," Prince Ferdinand's present of a crown to his bride and the exhibition in Vienna of the portrait of the Coburger himself wearing a Royal crown, when mentioned to the Sultan by the Russian Ambassador, prevented the reception of the Prince and his wife at Constantinople. No one doubts that M. Stambuloff is really a "strong man," and that his master is a plucky one; but that is no reason for being blind to the fact that the death of either of them—they can scarcely be said to enjoy robust health, and the lives of both have already been attempted by would-be assassins—would throw things into confusion. As to Servia—the uncertain position of which is another reason for caution—really a "strong man," and that his master is a plucky one; but that is no reason for being blind to the fact that the death of either of them—they can scarcely be said to enjoy robust health, and the lives of both have already been attempted by would-be assassins—would throw things into confusion. As to Servia—the uncertain position of which is another reason for caution

It is rumoured in political circles here that a fresh surprise, this time of a military character, is in store for Servia. Up to the present, however, nothing tending to confirm these rumours has transpired.

True an earthquake, doing serious damage, took place in the provinces after the telegram was despatched, but it scarcely fulfils the condition mentioned in the prophecy.

THE EXPOSURE OF HERR AHLWARDT.

The Ahlwardt Committee finished its deliberations on the 30 ult., and the resolution it arrived at will be on the Order of the Day in the Reichstag on the previous Tuesday. It proposes that the House shall declare that "the contents of the documents delivered to the Reichstag by Deputy Ahlwardt do not justify the accusations brought by him on the 18th, 21st, and 22nd of March and on the 25th of April, 1893, against former and the present members of the Reichstag and the Federal Council." The Committee as the same time unanimously charged its Secretaries to declare to the House in its name that "if Deputy Ahlwardt possesses an atom of understanding for his accusations or a trace of honour, he is bound to withdraw the said accusations."

The sitting of the Committee furnished fresh confirmation of the fact that Herr Ahlwardt neither understands his accusations nor has taken the trouble to read the papers delivered by him, for he did not even know that those which he delivered after the Easter Recess were for the most part only copies of the originals which he delivered in March. Great hilarity was caused by his statement that the signature "Meissner," at the end of the letters of the Diskonto Gesellchaft, is that of, his accomplice, Meissner, who was once a servant in the office of that company, and it was very difficult to get him to understand that they were written by another man of the same name, who was a confidential clerk there. The reporting Secretaries stated that they had tried in vain during the whole forenoon to convince Herr Ahlwardt that the Diskonto Gesellchaft did not take sixteen to thirty-five per cent., that is, usurious interest, but only eight per cent., which, considering the enormous risk it ran, was extraordinarily low.

Herr Bebel, who is one of the reporting Secretaries, at last said to Herr Ahlwardt, "Then even Adam Riese (the most famous of German arithmeticians) cannot help you." Dr. Lieber remarked that Herr Ahlwardt's frivolous statement excited in him not only moral, but even physical disgust. With this Herr Ahlwardt replied with an unparliamentary expressions, for which he was twice called to order. Meanwhile he had got near the door, and he suddenly exclaimed : "If I am so treated here by the Committee—that is, by my judges—I can no longer be present at the deliberations." He then left the room.

After Herr Ahlwardt's departure a member of the Committee stated that he had uttered a new insinuation at a public meeting on Friday evening, saying "he would not directly maintain that several of the documents delivered were now wanting, or that they had been thrown into disorder from ill-will." In answer to this, the President declared that the documents were kept constantly under the supervision of the reporting Secretaries, or under lock and key, and that they were in exactly the same condition as when delivered by Herr Ahlwardt. After some further discussion, the Committee unanimously adopted the resolution above quoted.

CURIOUS SCENE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 29th ultimo., M. Laserre called attention to a pamphlet, which, it seems, is being hawked about in the neighbourhood of the Bourse du Travail, with a view to influencing the railway servants attending the Congress, which has just come to a close. He read an extract from it, from which it appears that the writer urged the railway service to organise a general strike, and to refuse to comply with the Mobilisation Decree in the event of a war. Among other passages the following was the most striking :—"In spite of your military code we shall not mobilise, and you will not dare to shoot down or transport one hundred thousand honest citizens, whose only requirement is a life justice. We know our duties as patriots, and in case of need we can be soldiers. If you, *Messieurs les Officiers*, are not aware of that, let them allow us to settle our own affairs, or we shall call in the Prussians." This very incoherent phrase was emphatically condemned by M. Laserre, and threw the House into a state of patriotic excitement. He expressed his belief that this wicked pamphlet was the work of foreign enemies, and called on the Government to seize it.

M. Viette, Minister of Public Works, expressed his detestation of cosmopolitan doctrines, and described them as the greatest possible danger that a nation could incur. He would resolutely put them down whenever he came across them. (Applause.) The abominable pamphlet which M. Laserre has justly stigmatised was never brought out nor written in French (*tres bien*), nor had it been printed in France. (Fresh applause.) It was clearly a translation in which everything revealed a foreign pen, an inveterate hatred of our country, a deliberate design to deceive railway servants, and take advantage of them to weaken the national defence—in a word to make traitors of them. (Applause.)

Mr. Paul Deroulede : It is the work of a German Jew.

M. Viette : The wretch who dared to tell the Minister of War that the railway servants would refuse to obey the Decree of Mobilisation was utterly mistaken. He (M. Viette) was firmly convinced that all French working men, whatever their special branch might be, placed their patriotic duties above all other considerations, and regarded it as their most sacred duty to obey the calls of patriotism. He was convinced that all, without exception, would eagerly respond to the first appeal of the Minister of War, and never grudge toil, treasure, or blood for their country's defence. (Applause.) He understood that the Railway Servants' Congress had repudiated this infamous pamphlet. The Government had ordered it to be seized. Unfortunately, it bore no imprint, so that its publisher could not be prosecuted, but he had instructed the Railway Companies severely to punish any of their agents detected in circulating it. Moreover, he added, it had not been written or published in France. (Applause.)

M. de Salis wished to prolong the debate, but the House declined, holding that it had sufficiently shown its sense of this mischievous publication, whereupon M. Mangois Delonde exclaimed, "C'est l'Ordre du Jour de mepris," and the matter dropped.

THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

Telegraphing on April 30, a New York correspondent said :—All the telegrams from Chicago agree that the formal opening of the Exhibition to-morrow will be premature. Nothing will be visible, without great hardship on the part of the workmen employed, before June.

A would-be thief removed the urn containing the ashes of Columbus from its casket. He escaped, but without his booty, after a struggle with the guard. A Russian package, supposed to contain the Imperial diamonds for the Exhibition, has been found to be empty; the Customs officers revealed the package and notified the matter to the Russian authorities.

The Duke of Veragua, and the other distinguished Spaniards accompanying him, arrived at Chicago on the 30th ult. and met with an enthusiastic reception. The members of the Reception Committee, including Senor Lome, the Spanish Commissioner, and the Spanish Consul in Chicago, together with representatives of the State Department, a number of the Exposition officials, members of the State and City Governments, and numerous distinguished citizens, met the Duke on the border between Indiana, and Illinois, and escorted him to the city, where he was warmly cheered by a large crowd which had assembled at the station. In response to a few words of welcome from Mr. Palmer, of the National Commission, the Duke of Veragua expressed his sense of the honour shown him, and the pleasure which his reception afforded him.

The Duke was then escorted by a detachment of troops to the Auditorium Hotel, the other members of his party occupying carriages with the various personages appointed to attend him. The crowds cheered heartily all the way, and the Duke was evidently both surprised at and affected by the warmth of the reception accorded him, and bowed frequently to right and left. The carriages were open, although the weather was raw and chilly. As the procession neared the shore of the lake a revenue cutter fired a salute. The whole of the second floor of the hotel has been reserved for the Duke's accommodation. The rooms and corridors are profusely adorned with flowers and plants.

Soon after his arrival the Duke was visited at the hotel by Mr. Harrison, the Mayor of Chicago, and a committee of Aldermen, who, after extending a cordial welcome, presented him with the Freedom of the City in the form of several handsomely engraved and illuminated resolutions, and with a set of silver keys to the city, the whole being enclosed in a beautiful casket. After the Duke had expressed his thanks he received the National Fair Commissioners. They were all presented by Mr. Palmer, who also handed the Duke a season ticket for the Exhibition engraved in silver. Mr. Altgeld, Governor of Illinois, attended by his staff, called on the Duke some time after.

The removal of the Liberty Bell (from Independence Hall, Philadelphia) from the railway station to the Fair, was made the occasion of a great patriotic demonstration. The bell was accompanied on its way by a long military and civil procession, in which the Governor, the Mayor, and all the notabilities of the State took part. President Cleveland headed the procession from the Lexington Hotel, and as the bell was passing removed his hat, and stood uncovered. The interesting memento of the Declaration of Independence was also viewed by the Duke of Veragua. When the bell arrived at the Exhibition grounds, prayer was offered and choral odes composed for the occasion were sung. The ceremony of handing the bell to the care of the Exhibition official was accompanied by a number of patriotic addresses.

The *Chicago Herald* says:—"An unsuccessful attempt has been made to steal the ashes of Columbus, which are placed in a small urn three inches by five, enclosed in a glass case bound with gold at the Convent in Jackson Park. The janitor, whose attention was arrested by a noise in the room where the ashes are, saw the door open and a man walking away from the podestal in which the urn stands. The glass case was open, and the urn was missing, and the janitor saw the man put it in his pocket. He at once shouted 'Drop that,' and sprang towards the man, who, rushed to the door. The janitor closed with him, and the men rolled over and over upon the floor. Eventually the man made his escape, but the janitor succeeded in recovering the urn."

THE DOWNING STREET INCIDENT.

STATEMENT BY TOWNSEED.

Mr. Henry Townseed, black ornament manufacturer, Sheffield, father of the man who is in custody, charged with discharging a pistol near Downing Street, on April 27, has had a brief interview with his son in the hospital attached to Holloway Gaol. He found the accused well and in good spirits. He had been medically examined as to his state of mind, but the officials refuse to disclose the result of their inquiry. The man denies having made the statement as to a previous resolve to shoot Mr. Gladstone, attributed to him by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He disclaims any intention of hurting the Premier, and repeats his former statement that the discharge of the revolver was an accident. Arrangements are being made to have Townsend defended by counsel.

INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

A Madrid correspondent of the *Standard* wiring on the 30th ult., says :—Senor Maura, the Minister for the Colonies, caused a great sensation in the Senate yesterday afternoon, when he read three telegrams from the Governor-General of Cuba, confirming the rumour of the appearance of Separatist bands in the province of Santiago. The first telegram says :—

"A band of fifteen men appeared on Tuesday, April 12, near Holguin, and attacked and destroyed some shops, with cries of *Viva Cuba Libre!* Eighty men, badly equipped, and without ammunition, started from Velasco, going towards Las Tunas. Troops have been sent in pursuit. Steps are being taken to crush the sedition. I am sending reinforcements in case of need."

The second telegram says :—"The band is in a poor rugged district; it is three hundred strong, and is being pursued with the utmost activity. Two steamers have been despatched with troops and vessels of war to watch the coast. A state of siege has been declared in the whole district of Santiago de Cuba, with the unanimous assent of the local authorities. I have warned by telegraph all our Consuls in America, where the promoters of Separatist movement reside. They have not yet left their usual residence, but, it seems, are preparing to do so. Supplies will be required. The steamers of the Herrera Company, in view of these circumstances, will resume the coast service to the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Cuba, which will remedy the principal difficulties in communicating with the insurgent district, which is only possible by sea, in the absence of railways and with the roads very indifferent."

The third telegram says :—"There is no fresh news, in consequence of the gales. Five insurgents have surrendered at Purmo. The public opinion of the Colony is opposed to the present movements in the districts, and persons well known for their Separatist inclinations remain quiet and condemn the movement, though some sympathy is felt for the ranks of the rebels. Their local Committee at Holguin, their Central Committee, and *El Pais*, their paper in Havannah, blame the rising, and have offered unconditional support to the authorities, exactly like all other Colonial Parties in the loyal territory."

After reading the despatches, the Minister stated that the Government had renewed to the Governor-General of Cuba the offer of any amount of supplies and reinforcements necessary to stamp out the disaffection which was made three weeks ago when the Madrid Government first heard of the Separatist plans. Both Conservative and Republican Senators offered the Cabinet their heartiest support in the efforts to re-establish order.

The Senators and Deputies representing Cuba and Puerto Rico, including several Autonomists, have waited upon the Minister for the Colonies, to protest against the Creole movement. The Minister assured them that the present Government, like all Spaniards, would not hesitate to make any sacrifice or effort to maintain Spanish rule in Cuba; but, for the time being, he considers the Colonial Army, which numbers twelve thousand man, strong enough to meet all emergencies.

I have spoken to several General Officers who held commands in Cuba during the last rebellion, and they tell me the insurgents have selected some mountainous, thickly-wooded, wild country in the eastern provinces of Cuba, which were the seat and stronghold of the first insurrection, and the majority of whose inhabitants are Separatists. Holguin is five leagues from the coast, Las Tunas was the scene of the last action fought in 1878, and is near Yara, where the Separatist flag was unfurled by Cespedes in 1868. The Province of Santiago offers inaccessible retreats. The roads are few and bad, and both reinforcements and supplies must proceed by sea from Havannah. The rebels seems to be making for the Sierra Maestra and Gibara, old haunts of their leaders. Maximo Gomez is now residing in San Domingo, Antonio Macco in Costa Rica, Mati in Cayo Hueso, Florida, where they are at the head of the refugees, whom the Spanish authorities accuse of having equipped and prepared the present insurrection. The Spanish Generals say there are quite as many white as coloured people among the Separatist Party in the West Indies. The rainy season, which commences in May, is mos unhealthy, and very unfavourable for the troops.

The *New York Times* publishes the following telegram from its correspondent at Key West :—"The Captain General of Cuba has officially informed the Spanish Consul of the outbreak of a Revolution in the provinces of Santiago and Vuelta Abajo. The Governor adds that he expects the rebels will be reinforced by expeditions from Jamaica, Hayti, and Florida. The authorities here are accordingly taking precautions, and have placed a revenue cutter in readness to intercept all vessels attempting to embark men for Cuba."

AN ESTABLISHED CHURCH MINISTER DISMISSED.

At a soiree of the Hallside Established Church people at Flemington, on the 7th ult., we read in the Glasgow *Mail*, their pastor, Rev. Patrick H. Hutchinson, M. A., said Kirk-session made special collections for conversion of the Jews, and missionaries to the heathen in India were paid as high as £350 per annum, while at the same time they actually starved their ministers at home. He had been nine years amongst them, and the congregation had risen out of a handful, yet his salary all that time had never exceeded £100 per annum. He did not say the Rev. Mr. Houston had too large a salary, but he thought, as the teinds were meant to provide for religious services for the whole parish, they should be distributed in such a way as to meet that end. He was not satisfied at the present condition of things, but he had obtained three months' leave, and was going to America on a visit. Should he find anything better in the States he would take it, and return in July to preach them a farewell sermon. On Wednesday, at a special meeting of the kirk session, Rev. J. Houston submitted a resolution in the following terms :—"That in view of the recent utterances of the Rev. Patrick H. Hutchinson, M.A., in the pulpit and elsewhere, the kirk session of Cambuslang are of opinion that it is not expedient that he should again occupy the pulpit at Hallside." The motion was carried, and the session clerk was despatched to Hallside, and the dismissal was delivered to Mr. Hutchinson at 11 o'clock the evening before his departure on his three months' holiday. The next morning he sailed for New York, as arranged, but prior to going left his papers with a Glasgow lawyer to watch over his interests until his return in July. Meantime, the ruling elders at Hallside purpose approaching the kirk session asking a withdrawal of the dismissal, and the congregation will at once appeal to the Presbytery of Hamilton.

THE PRINCE OF BULGARIA.

It is not without interest to learn, on the authority of the *Politische Correspondenz*, that M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, was not content simply to demand from the Porte a binding promise that Prince Ferdinand would not be received at Yildiz on the present occasion, but also insisted that the Prince should not be granted an official reception in Constantinople in future. Whether this second demand, which is calculated to recall the Benedetti incident at Ems in 1870, was acceded to is not stated, nor are we informed what threats the Russian Ambassador used before gaining his point.

There is, however, a remark in a St. Petersburg letter published by the same organ which throws some light upon the little intrigue which has been going on against Bulgaria, and which has been more successfully carried out this time than when, in the absence of M. Nelidoff, the Russian Charge d'Affaires exerted himself to prevent the reception of M. Stambuloff by the Sultan. The letter in question states that the gracious act of the Austrian Emperor, in the visit he recently paid to M. de Giers in Vienna, will result in keeping public opinion calm in Russia, in case it should shortly be followed by some striking manifestation in Bulgaria. This appears only a roundabout way of saying that a proclamation of independence or some other stirring event is expected in Russia on the part of the Tirnovo Assembly. Rumours to this effect have also been circulating in Vienna. The only foundation for such reports to start with appears to have been an indiscreet remark by M. Stambuloff about the future "Queen of Bulgaria," coupled with the wedding present, in the form of a Crown, given by the Prince to his bride, and the Royal Crown in the Prince's portrait by M. Benczur in the Vienna Art Exhibition. It may be imagined how these items were utilised by M. Nelidoff to excite the fears of the Sultan.

The elections have taken place throughout Bulgaria for the Great Sobranye of Tirnovo, which is to meet this day fortnight for the purpose of amending the Constitution. The Premier, M. Stambuloff, was a candidate in Sofia, Philippopolis, and Tirnovo, his native town, and no doubt he will have been returned in all three places. The Chamber would have consisted exclusively of partisans of the Government, had not M. Stambuloff himself desired to see the representation of an imaginary Opposition by at least half a dozen members, but he is not quite sure that his candidates for the Opposition, after being elected, will not vote with the majority for the change in the Constitution, as an adverse vote would expose them to lasting unpopularity, if not something worse. The whole country is now convinced that the proposed changes are necessary, and since the Bulgarian Exarch in Constantinople congratulated the Prince on his marriage with a Roman Catholic Princess, even the hostile clergy is bound to acknowledge the real facts. So little is any opposition, however slight, apprehended, that the practical Bulgarians have evinced hardly any interest in to-day's elections, which are regarded as a mere formality, the result of which is foreseen with absolute certainty. The proposed changes in the Constitution are not restricted to Clauses concerning the Prince and his House, but there are other important alterations, as, for instance, a large reduction in the number of the Deputies in the ordinary Chamber.

The *Novoe Vremya*, referring to the question of Prince Ferdinand, says that at the moment the Sultan was about to send a Special Embassy to the Russian Emperor, at Livadia, it was quite impossible to receive Prince Ferdinand, and any later reception would cause serious complications at St. Petersburg and Constantinople. The Sultan has always been remarkably indulgent to the Prince; but he has never countenanced any step towards his recognition; so, adds the paper, "the Coburg remains as always an adventurer, married instead of single, and after the Sultan's refusal, Russia can look at anything done at Sofia and Tirnovo with indifference."

Count Cherremetieff is one of the largest landowners in Russia. He has more than three hundred villages and four hundred thousand *dessiatines* of land. Both at St. Petersburg and Moscow he has a superb palace. The Count's hobbies are singers, a fire-brigade to protect his property, and a newspaper. He pays very high salaries to his troop of singers, who have a great reputation, and the newspaper publishes accounts of the deeds and gests of the Count's singers and fir